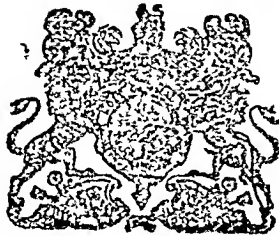




# **Ruling Princes and Chiefs, Notables and principal Officials of the Punjab Native States.**

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**First Edition.**



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**1918.**



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## AMBALA DIVISION.

### DUJANA STATE.

THE State of Dujana comprises three detached areas of territory, amounting in all to about 100 square miles. The town of Dujana lies 37 miles due west of Delhi in the heart of the Rohtak District, but the Nahar Tahsil, to the south-west of that district, contains the bulk of the territory of the State. By the treaty of Anjangaon, signed in 1803, this portion of the old Delhi Empire passed to the British, but on the reversal of Lord Wellesley's forward policy the ceded territories between the British border and the Sikh States were parcelled out among military leaders who had done us good service. This was the origin of the States of Jhajjar and Bahadurgarh which have disappeared as well as of Dujana and Pataudi which survive.

The founder of the State was a Pathan, named Abdus Samad Khan, whose ancestors had come from Buner and settled near Jhajjar at the end of the 14th century. Abdus Samad Khan held a high command in the Marhatta Army which assisted Lord Lake in his campaign against Sindhia and ultimately joined Lord Lake's force, distinguishing himself at Bharatpur. As a reward for his services he received a grant of an extensive tract of country including Hariana and Hissar together with the title of Nawab. But the territory made over to him proved more than he could manage, and in 1809 he was obliged to resign the territory in Hariana, receiving in lieu thereof the villages of Dujana and Mehrana.

Dujana ranks nineteenth in order of precedence among Native States in the Punjab, and the Chief holds on conditions that may briefly be described as fidelity to the British Government and military service to the extent of two hundred horse when required.

Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan, Bahadur, succeeded to the Chiefship in 1879. He died childless in 1908 and was succeeded by his cousin, the present Chief, Nawab Muhammad Khurshaid Ali Khan, Bahadur, whose son, Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, born on 5th February 1910, is the heir-apparent. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

Muhammad Hanif Khan, Wazir; belongs to a good family of Lodhi Zai Pathans of Bara Basti, District Muzaffarnagar; son of Muhammad Ashraf Khan, who served in the British Army and was present at the siege of Delhi in 1857; formerly in Government service, retired on pension in 1903; received a grant of 5 squares of land on the Jhelum Canal; subsequently took service in the Dujana State and shortly afterwards became Wazir.

### KALSIA STATE.

Kalsia, from which the State derives its name, is a Manjha village in the Kasur Tahsil of the Lahore District, in which the Chief still owns a small share. The State now consists of 20 separate enclaves and has a total area of 168 square miles. The founder of the Kalsia family was Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh, a prominent member of the Karora Singhia confederacy and a companion of the celebrated Sardar Baghel Singh of Chhalaundi. His son, Jodh Singh, succeeded Baghel Singh as head of the confederacy. He obtained possession of the tracts north of Ambala, which are included in the present State of Kalsia, besides much other territory which was afterwards lost. Jodh Singh considered himself the equal of the Phulkian Chiefs, and Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala was glad to give his daughter in marriage to his second son and thus secure the alliance of a most troublesome neighbour. Kalsia gave ready assistance to the British Government in both the Sikh wars, and did good service in the mutiny. It was one of the nine Cis-Sutlej States which were allowed to maintain their independence when the others were reduced after the second Sikh War to the status of jagirs. Sardar Lehna Singh, grandson of Sardar Jodh Singh, was granted a sanad in 1862, securing to him and his successors the privilege of adoption in the event of

failure of natural heirs. Kalwa ranks sixteenth among the Native States of the Punjab. The late Chief Sardar Ranjit Singh succeeded his elder brother in 1886. He was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in 1905. Ruling powers were conferred on him in 1903.

The present Chief, **Raja Ravisher Singh**, succeeded on the death of his father in 1908. During his minority the State is managed by a Council consisting of a Sikh President and two members, one a Hindu and the other a Muhammadan. The Council is subject to the supervision of the Commissioner of the Ambala Division. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred upon the Chief on the 1st January 1916. He has been at the Aitchison College, Lahore, since 1913. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

**Sardar Jasmer Singh**, of Chirak, District Ferozepore; the leading jagirdar in the State, his jagir being worth Rs. 7,606; is also a large landowner.

(1) **Niamat-ullah**; belongs to a respectable family, which has served the State for four generations; Vakil to Deputy Commissioner, Ambala, 1881 to 1908; member of the State Council of Regency, 1908; brother of Khan Bahadur Munshi Inayat-ullah, who was in the State's employment 49 years.

(2) **Lala Murli Mal**; an old servant of the State; was Vakil to the Commissioner and a Tahsildar; since appointed a member of the Council of Regency.

### LOHARU STATE.

Loharu is a small State, 222 square miles in area, in the south-east corner of the Punjab in the political charge of the Commissioner of the Ambala Division. The Chief's family is descended from a Bokhara Mughal who took service with the Emperor Ahmad Shah and married the daughter of the Governor of Attock. His son, Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, entered the service of the Raja of Alwar, who employed him as agent to Lord Lake. In recognition of his services Lord Lake granted him a *sanad* conferring on him a perpetual jagir in the Gurgaon District, yielding three lakhs of revenue per annum. This grant, which was subject to the supply of 200 horsemen on demand and an exhibition of manifest zeal and attachment to the British Government, was confirmed by the Government of India. Ahmad Bakhsh Khan's son and successor was executed in 1835 for complicity in the murder of Mr. William Fraser, the Resident at Delhi, and part of the Loharu territory was confiscated. Loharu proper was continued to his two brothers; but owing to dissensions the younger was eventually compelled to leave the State. The branch of the family descended from him now receives allowances of Rs. 12,000 per annum from the Nawab of Loharu. The title of Nawab was revived in favour of Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan, the father of the present Chief, by Earl Northbrook in 1874. A short time before his death he handed over the management of the State to his son, and himself retired to Delhi. Loharu ranks eighteenth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, **Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Bahadur**, K.C.I.E., was born on the 26th January 1860, and succeeded to the Chiefship in 1884. He was appointed an Additional Member of His Excellency the Governor-General's Council in 1895 and was made a K.O.I.E. in 1897. He was from October 1899 to October 1901 a member of the Punjab Legislative Council. The Nawab went to Basra on special duty under the Political Resident, in October 1915, but unfortunately had to return to India on account of ill-health. The Chief enjoys a salute of 9 guns, granted as a personal distinction on January 1st, 1903, and made permanent, for services connected with the war, on January 1st, 1918. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

(1) **Nawabzada Mirza Aizz-ud-din Ahmad Khan, alias Azam Mirza**; eldest surviving son of the Chief, and heir-apparent; born 27th December 1885; educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore; Financial Administrator of the State, 1907.

(2) **Sahibzada Mirza Izaz-ud-din Ahmad Khan**, *alias* **Shahrukh Mirza**; second surviving son of the Chief; born 25th February 1887; educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore; now serving as an E. A. C. in Baluchistan.

(3) **Sahibzada Mirza Itizaz-ud-din Ahmad Khan**, *alias* **Humayun Mirza**; third and youngest surviving son of the Chief; born 6th September 1899; being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmere.

(1) **Mirza Abdul Alim Beg**; Tahsildar and also acts as Motamid of the State. His grandfather, a Mughal, was maternal uncle of the grandfather of the Nawab and was an Amil or Nazim. His father was a Tahsildar in the State. The family has held office in the State for a century.

(2) **Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan**; grandson of Muhammad Hafiz-ullah Khan, who was Judicial Munsarim in the State and maternal uncle of the Nawab's mother; is in charge of the State Police.

### PATAUDI STATE.

Pataudi is a small State, with an area of 52 square miles, in the south-east of the Punjab, and is in the political charge of the Commissioner of the Ambala Division. The original ancestor of the Pataudi Nawab was an Afghan, named Shaikh Pir Mat, who came to India in the time of the Emperor Akbar. A descendant of his, Faiz Talab, took service with the Marhattas, but afterwards transferred his allegiance to Shah Alam, Emperor of Delhi, and was employed by Lord Lake against Holkar. He distinguished himself as a brave and loyal soldier and was granted the Pataudi *Ilaga* in jagir by Lord Lake in 1806. His son, Nawab Muhammad Akbar Ali, behaved loyally during the Mutiny. The late Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, who was born in 1887, was educated at the Aitchison College and installed by the Commissioner on 16th October 1913. He died of pneumonia at Delhi on the 28th November 1917.

Pataudi ranks seventeenth in order of precedence among Native States in the Punjab. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

**Nawab Muhammad Itlikhar Ali Khan**, the present Chief, is a boy of 8 years of age. During the minority the State is being administered by a Council of two members.

**Mir Sadiq Husain**, son of Mir Talab Husain; holds a jagir dating from the time of Akbar the Great, when 500 bighas were granted to Sayyid Sipahdar Ali Khan and Tahir Ali Khan as rewards for bravery. The Marhattas took away the jagir, but it was restored by General Perron and continued by Nawab Faiz Talab Khan Bahadur, founder of the Pataudi State.

(1) **Khan Bahadur Mir Nasir Ali**; retired Superintendent of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department; came to Pataudi, November 1912; served as adviser to the late Nawab; Diwan, October 1913; Senior Member of the Council, 5th February 1918.

(2) **Lala Gulal Chand**; retired Munsif and E. A. C., Punjab; resident of Delhi; Junior Member of Council, 5th February 1918.

### SIRMUR (NAHAN) STATE.

Sirmur, or Nahan, ranks sixth among Native States in the Punjab, the rulers of Mandi and Sirmur being regarded as of equal rank. The ruling family claims descent from the Jaisalmir House in Rajputana and has been in possession of the State since 1095. The country was conquered by the Gurkhas in 1803, but on their expulsion by the British the State was granted to Fateh Prakash, the eldest son of the Ruling Chief, who was set aside on account of his profligacy and imbecility. Under a sanad, dated 21st September 1815, the British Government conferred on him and his heirs in perpetuity his ancient possessions with certain exceptions. The Chief is required in case of war to join the British troops with all his forces and also to make roads throughout his territory.

The political control of the State was transferred from the Superintendent, Simla Hill States, to the Commissioner of Delhi (now of Ambala) in 1896. The State furnished a contingent for service in Afghanistan.

The present Chief, Maharaja Sir Amar Prakash Bahadur, K.C.S.I., was born in 1868. He succeeded his father in 1911 and was made a K.C.S.I. on 3rd June 1915. A son and heir (Tika Rajendra Singh) was born to His Highness on 10th January 1913. On the outbreak of the war in 1914, the offer by the State of their Imperial Service Sappers was accepted. They did good work in Mesopotamia, but were unfortunately shut up with General Townshend's Forces in Kut, and only a small portion of the corps which was employed at the base at Basra escaped capture. The Chief was granted the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction and was also made an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel on 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the war.

(1) Kanwar Bir Bikram Singh Sahib, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel; younger brother of the late Leading men. Raja and uncle of the present Chief; Honorary Lieutenant, 1889; Major, 1893; C.I.E., May 1898; Honorary A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the Viceroy and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, 1910; C.S.I., June 1914.

(2) Kanwar Ranzor Singh; son of Surjan Singh; holds a jagir worth Rs. 4,025 and within the limits of his estates exercises powers of Honorary Magistrate, 2nd Class, and Munsif, 3rd Class.

(3) Kanwar Randip Singh; son of Kanwar Surat Singh; educated at Aitchison College, Lahore; left 1914; holds a jagir worth Rs. 2,025.

(1) Sardar Bahadur Sardar Narayan Singh; Chief Secretary; received title of Sardar Bahadur for services rendered to Officials. the Sirmur Darbar, 1910.

(2). Ral Bahadur Pandit Gauri Shankar; retired E. A. O., Punjab; now Sessions Judge, Nahan.

**BAHAWALPUR AGENCY:****BAHAWALPUR STATE.**

The Bahawalpur State lies to the south-west of the Punjab and to the north-east of Sind. It is bounded on the north by the Sutlej, on the west by the Indus and on the south by the States of Bikaner and Jaisalmer and the Province of Sind. Its length is about 300 miles, its mean breadth about 50 miles and its area about 15,000 square miles.

The dominant race in the State are the Daudputras, to which family the Chiefs belong. They claim descent from Abbas, uncle of the prophet, and emigrated *via* Khurasan into Sind. Bahawal Khan II, grandson of Sadiq Muhammad Khan, was the first Chief who succeeded in bringing the whole tribe under one authority. He gradually consolidated his power and even obtained possession of portions of Multan and neighbouring districts. In order to preserve his dominions from Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Bahawal Khan III entered into a treaty in 1833 with the British Government by which his independence was recognized. The Chief was granted the districts of Sabzalkot and Bhang Bara for services rendered to the army of occupation in Afghanistan in 1838, and his valuable assistance in connection with the Multan rebellion of 1848 was rewarded by the grant of a life pension of one lakh of rupees. Insurrections against the authority of the Chief broke out in 1863 and subsequent years, and in 1866 the management of the State was assumed by a representative of the British Government during the minority of Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan IV. Under British management the State was rapidly brought into a flourishing condition, and at the time of Sadiq Muhammad Khan's installation in 1879 the revenue had risen to twenty lakhs. Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan took an active share in the preparations for the 2nd Afghan War. He died in 1899. During the minority of his son, the administration of the State was carried on by Colonel L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., who was Superintendent from February 1899 to April 1903.

In May 1903 the State was added to the Phulkian States Agency and in December 1913 it was removed therefrom and placed under the newly constituted Political Agency of Bahawalpur, Faridkot and Maler Kotla.

Bahawalpur ranks second in order of precedence among Native States in the Punjab and the Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

**His Highness Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan, Abbasi**; born on the 30th

**The Chief.** September 1904; succeeded to the Chiefship on the death of his father which took place at Aden on 15th February 1907. A Council of Regency consisting of 5 members, appointed in 1907, was reduced, in 1909, to four members who are now administering the State during the minority of the Chief. His Highness has twice been to England, in 1913 and 1914, and is at present studying at the Aitchison College, Lahore, under the personal charge of a tutor.

(1) **Muhammad Haji Khan, Abbasi, Pirjani, Daudputra**; uncle of the Nawab; born 1893; educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and in the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dohra Dun; P. A. to the President, Council of Regency, 1915; Honorary Magistrate, 2nd class, 1915; ceased to be P. A., April 1916.

(2) **Hazrat Mian Muhammad Yusuf, Kheri**; son of Hazrat Nur Jahanian of Maharan Sharif; an important zamindar and Sajjada Nashin of Maharan Sharif in the Khairpur Tahsil; highly revered for his piety and sanctity; is a State Darbari.

(3) **Khwaja Muhammad Muin-ud-din, Koreja**; a prominent zamindar and one of the leading jagirdars in the State; resident of Chachran Sharif, Tahsil Khanpur; Sajjada Nashin of the tomb of Qazi Aqil Muhammad Sahib of Kot Mithan, Dera Ghazi Khan. The family's disciples are scattered all over the Punjab, especially in Dera Ghazi Khan, and also in Baluchistan.

(4) **Radhka Das, Bairagi, of Bahawalpur**; a wealthy zamindar; State Darbari; a spiritual guide of the Hindus.

(5) **Gosain Kanhaya Lal**, Bairagi; an influential zamindar and revered spiritual guide of the Hindus; is a State Darbari.

(6) **Makhdum Muhammad Hamid Ganj Bakhsh**, Sayyid Gilani; a large landowner and Sajjada Nashin of the tomb of Hazrat Muhammad Ghaus Bandgi Sahib at Uch Sharif, Tahsil Ahmadpur; belongs to a well-known saintly family and is highly revered as a spiritual guide.

(7) **Makhdum Muhammad Nau Bahar**, Sayyid (Bokhari); a landowner and Sajjada Nashin of the tomb of Hazrat Sher Shah Sayyid Jalal-ud-din Shah Bokhari, at Uch Sharif, Tahsil Ahmadpur; greatly revered as a spiritual guide in the State and also in Sind.

(1) **Maulvi Rahim Bakhsh**, C.I.E., Rajput; son of Chaudhri Shah Nawaz Khan, of Thaska Miranji in the Karnal District, where he himself is a considerable landowner; started his career as an Oriental Teacher, 1879; has served in various capacities in the State since 1887; President of the Council of Regency, 1907; C.I.E., in recognition of his services to the British Government as well as to the State, 1909.

(2) **Diwan Bahadur Diwan Asa Nand**, Baweja; Financial Member, Council of Regency, 1907; holds hereditary title of Diwan from the Darbar; created Diwan Bahadur by the British Government, 1913.

(3) **Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdur Rahman Khan**, Ramana Sial; son of Muhammad Khan of Sultanpur, Jhang District; now settled in Bahawalpur; entered the Educational Department in the State, 1886; tutor to H. H. the late Nawab, 1893; Mushir-i-Fauj and Military Member, Council of Regency, 1907; received title of Khan Bahadur at the Delhi Coronation Darbar, 1911.

(4) **Nawab Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan**, O.B.E., Tiwana; born 1886; belongs to the well known Tiwana family of the Shahpur district; owns an estate of about 12,000 acres; E. A. C., 1894; British Envoy at Kabul, 1903; returned and granted title of Nawab, 1907; received title of Izzat-Nashin from H. M. the Amir; officiated as Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab; Revenue Member, Council of Regency, December 1916; O.B.E., June 1918. A Provincial Darbari.

(5) **Khan Sahib Maulvi Muhammad Din**, B.A., Bhatti; son of Shaikh Maula Bakhsh, Government pensioner and zamindar of Gujranwala; joined State service, 1895; has held various posts; is the Bahawalpur representative on the Senate of the Punjab University, and a Sadr Ahlkar in the State; Judge, State Chief Court, 1909; received title of Khan Sahib in recognition of his meritorious services to the State, 1918.

(6) **Khan Sahib Shaikh Muhammad Din**, Shaikh; son of Hafiz Shaikh Chiragh-ud-din, a Government pensioner at Lahore; joined State service, 1896; has held various appointments in the State; accompanied the young Nawab to England, 1913; is a Sadr Ahlkar and at present Household Minister; Khan Sahib, 1917.

(7) **Mir Siraj-ud-din**, Sayyid; son of the late Sayyid Muhammad Azim, a well-known journalist of Lahore; entered State service, 1892; has held various appointments in the State Judge of the State Chief Court, 1909; is a Sadr Ahlkar.

(8) **Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdal Malik**, Chohan; son of Maulvi Muhammad Alim, zamindar of Khor, Gujrat District; Sadr Ahlkar; Settlement Muharrir in the State, 1887; Mushir-i-Anhar and a Member of the State Council, 1905; Revenue Officer on establishment of the Council, 1907; Khan Sahib, for services in connection with recruiting, 1917.

(9) **Chaudhri Bahadur Ali**, Rajput; son of Chaudhri Jamal-ud-din Khan, zamindar of Dhariala Saigan, Rawalpindi District; Assistant Tutor to Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Tiwana, 1886; was on the Aitchison College staff; joined State service as A.-D.-C., 1902; Accountant-General in the State, 1909; is a Sadr Ahlkar.

(10) **Colonel Muhammad Afzal Khan**, Qazilbash ; son of Colonel Muhammad Akram Khan, pensioner and Risaldar, Peshawar ; belongs to the well-known Qazilbash family of Lahore ; educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, where he was a personal friend of the late Nawab ; joined the State Military Service on leaving College ; Commandant of the Imperial Service Camel Corps ; received the Order of British India, 1st Class, for distinguished service in Mesopotamia, 1917.

### FARIDKOT STATE.

The territory of Faridkot is practically surrounded by the Ferozepore District except on the south where it marches with Patiala. It comprises an area of about 643 square miles.

The Faridkot Rajas are sprung from the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs, having a common ancestor in Barar, more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul. Chaudhri Kapura founded the Faridkot house in the middle of the seventeenth century. His grandson, Sardar Hamir Singh, became independent a century later, having added considerably to the family possessions. Maharaja Ranjit Singh seized the State in 1807, but was forced to relinquish it with his other Cis-Sutlej possessions by the British Government. For services rendered during the First Sikh War, the Faridkot Chief, Sardar Pahar Singh, obtained the title of Raja and a grant of territory. His son gave considerable assistance to the British during the Mutiny.

In December 1913 the State was transferred from the political charge of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, to that of the Political Agent, Bahawalpur Agency.

Faridkot ranks thirteenth in order of precedence among Native States in the Punjab, and the Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

**Maharaja Brij Indar Singh**, the present Chief, was born on 28th October 1896, and succeeded his uncle, Raja Balbir Singh, who had adopted him in 1906. The Chief. For some years the State was administered by a Council and later by a Superintendent. The Chief, who had a distinguished academical career at the Aitchison College, Lahore, was invested with full powers by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on 24th November 1916.

On the outbreak of the War in 1914 the State Imperial Service Sappers were sent to British East Africa, where they have rendered valuable services. In recognition of his services in connection with the War, the Chief was, on 1st January 1918, appointed an Honorary Major and granted the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction.

(1) **Sardar Narayan Singh**, Jat, Barar Bans ; was brought up by Raja Wazir Singh ; has served the State in various responsible capacities ; owns a village in the State and is a State Darbari.

(2) **Sardar Kartar Singh**, Jat, Barar Bans ; son of Sardar Mahtab Singh of village Mahmuana ; a near relative of the Raja ; owns considerable landed property within the State ; is a State Darbari and head of the Mahmuana family.

(3) **Colonel Hira Singh** ; son of Sardar Nihal Singh, caste Sher Gil ; enlisted as Jamadar in the 14th Sikhs, 1890 ; served in the State Infantry from 1902 and retired in 1917 ; owns landed property within the State and is a State Darbari ; possesses 4 medals for War services ; head of the Pakhi family.

(4) **Sardar Hira Singh**, of Sandhwan ; son of Sardar Bahadur Singh, Jat Siddhu Barar ; has served in the Police Department of the State as Sub-Inspector ; owns landed property in the State and is a State Darbari ; head of the Sandhwan family which is related to the Ruling family.

(1) **Sardar Sahib Sardar Indar Singh**, B.A. ; son of Bhola Singh, zamindar, village Barsal, Ludhiana District ; caste Jat Sikh Dhillon ; educated at the Khalsa College, Amritsar ; joined State service as Assistant Tutor to the Raja, 1906 ;

Officials.



Assistant Guardian, 1914 ; Home Secretary, 1916 ; a State Darbari ; granted the title of Sardar Sahib for good services rendered to the State, 1916.

(2) **Sardar Fateh Singh** ; son of the late Sardar Sarup Singh, Malvai, Rais and Jagirdar of Lahore District ; caste Man Jat ; educated at the Aitchison College and Government College, Lahore ; Private Secretary, December 1916 ; is a State Darbari. The family is mentioned in Griffin's " Punjab Chiefs " and owns landed property in the Lahore, Amritsar, Lyallpur and Ferozepore Districts.

(3) **Sardar Sahib Sardar Bachittar Singh** ; son of Sardar Khushhal Singh, caste Jat Sikh Gil ; was educated at the Forman Christian and Government Colleges, Lahore ; has held various responsible posts in the State and is now Chief Judicial Officer ; left for East Africa with the Imperial Service Sappers as Civil Officer and served there as Assistant Censor for 32 months up to June 1917 ; owns landed property within the State ; is a State Darbari ; Sardar Sahib, 3rd June 1918.

(4) **Lieutenant-Colonel Sardar Nand Singh, Bahadur** ; son of Mahtab Singh ; caste Jat Sikh ; served with credit in the 1st K.G.O. Sappers and Miners for nearly 30 years and possesses 7 medals for various war services ; was appointed Assistant Commandant of the State Sappers, March 1914 ; Commandant with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, December 1915 ; has lately served with the State Troops in British East Africa, has been mentioned in Despatches and awarded the I.O.M., II Class.

### MALER KOTLA STATE.

The State is surrounded by Nabha and Patiala territories on all sides except the north, where it skirts the Ludhiana District. It has an area of 167 square miles.

The Maler Kotla family are Sherwani Afghans and came from Khurasan in the middle of the 15th century. Their ancestor, Shaikh Sadr-ud-din, received a gift of 68 villages near Ludhiana when he married the daughter of Sultan Bahlol Lodi. The title of Nawab was conferred in 1657 upon Bayazid Khan. The family subsequently suffered many vicissitudes, being at one time stripped by the Sikhs of all their possessions except a few villages in the vicinity of Maler Kotla. The State assisted the British Government during the Gurkha War in the Simla Hills and furnished a contingent of seven hundred foot in the Sutlej Campaign of 1846.

The State contributed eight lakhs of rupees towards the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway, which was opened for traffic in 1901. The Maler Kotla Sappers rendered good service during the Tirah Campaign of 1897 and their work in China in 1901 was most favourably reported on.

In December 1913 the State was transferred from the political charge of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, to that of the Political Agent, Bahawalpur Agency. Maler Kotla ranks tenth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab.

**His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, K.C.S.I** ; born on the 10th September 1881. He succeeded to the Chiefship on the death of his father which took place on the 23rd August 1908, having previously exercised the powers of Regent subject to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur. He was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 5th January 1909. On the outbreak of the War in 1914 the Nawab offered his Imperial Service Sappers and the resources of his State to the British Government. The State Sappers were employed at first in France and afterwards at Basra. The Nawab was appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India in June 1915, was given the Honorary rank of Major in the Indian Army in 1916, and in January 1917 his salute of 11 guns, 2 of which he had formerly enjoyed as a personal distinction, was made permanent. These honours were in acknowledgment of services in connection with the War.

The Chief.

(1) **Sahibzada Muhammad Jafar Ali Khan**, Sherwani Afghan; son of the late Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan and brother of the present Nawab; born 23rd September 1886; educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore; Honorary Additional District Magistrate and a State Darbari; possesses no jagir, but receives Rs. 22,650 as maintenance from the State.

(2) **Khan Muhammad Inayat Ali Khan**, Sherwani Afghan; son of Khan Muhammad Dilawar Ali Khan, jagirdar of the Jamal Khan family and uncle of the Nawab; born in March 1859; attached to the staff of General Sir John Watson as A.-D. O. during the Kabul war, 1878; since 1898 his estate has been under management, a special Manager having been appointed to look after his property and interests; his jagir in the State yields a gross income of Rs. 1,12,993.

(3) **Khan Muhammad Ali Khan**, Sherwani Afghan; son of Ghulam Muhammad Khan, jagirdar of the Jamal Khan family, and a maternal uncle of the Nawab; born on 1st January 1870; holds a jagir in the State worth Rs. 46,735.

(4) **The Hon'ble Khan Muhammad Zulfikar Ali Khan, C.S.I.**, Sherwani Afghan; son of Khan Ghulam Muhammad Khan, and brother of above; born 3rd August 1872; educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and at King's College, Cambridge; Chief Minister to the Patiala Darbar, 1911-1913 (July); received the C.S.I. at the Delhi Imperial Coronation Darbar, 1911; has served on the Provincial Legislative Council; is now an Additional Member of the Imperial Council; has a jagir of Rs. 43,188 in the State and houses at Ludhiana, Simla and Lahore, and a share in a village in Hissar.

(5) **Khan Muhammad Ihsan Ali Khan**, Sherwani Afghan; son of Khan Muhammad Allah Dia Khan, a jagirdar of the Nabar Khan branch; born in 1875; educated privately at Maler Kotla; has a jagir of Rs. 3,472 in the State; is brother-in-law of the Nawab.

(6) and (7) **Muhammad Abdur Rahman Khan and Faiz Muhammad Khan**, Sherwani Afghans; sons of Khan Mansab Ali Khan, a jagirdar of the Nabar Khan branch; nephews of the Nawab; born in 1898 and 1899 respectively; being educated at the M.A.-O. College, Aligarh; possess a jagir of Rs. 3,472 in the State.

(8) **Major-General Mehr Muhammad Khan, Bahadur**, Sherwani Afghan; son of Muhammad Anwar Khan, a jagirdar of the Asim Khan branch; born in February 1870; educated privately; Commandant, Imperial Service Sappers, 1894; commanded the Imperial Service Sappers during the Tirah Campaign, 1897-98, Punjab Frontier Medal of 1897-98 with 3 clasps and the Order of British India (2nd class); now commands the State Forces; has been on active service in Egypt during the last two years; has a jagir of Rs. 3,000 in the State; is a brother-in-law of the Nawab.

(9) **Colonel Ausaf Ali Khan, C.I.E.**, Mushir-ud-daula, Sherwani Afghan; son of Bahawal Khan, a jagirdar of the Nusrat Khan branch; brother-in-law of the Nawab; born November 1880; educated at the M. A.-O. College, Aligarh; entered the State Military service as Commandant, Imperial Service Sappers, 1901; commanded the Imperial Service Sappers in China, 1900-01 (China Medal, 1900-01); officiated as Officer Commanding State Forces, 15th September 1903 to 10th March 1910; Nazim and District Magistrate, December 1912; has a jagir of about Rs. 1,000; Colonel in the State Forces; now serving as Commander-in-Chief in Nabha State.

(1) **Khan Bahadur Sayyid Muhammad Abdullah, B.A.**; son of Khan Bahadur Sayyid Barkat Ali, of Ambala City; born 1877; educated at the M. A.-O. College, Aligarh, and the Aitchison and Government Colleges, Lahore; Private Secretary in Maler Kotla, 1903; Foreign and Home Minister, May 1906; since separation of Foreign and Home Departments in 1917 has been Home Minister.

(2) **Mirza Ijaz Husain, B.A.**, Mughal; son of Mirza Sarfraz Husain; of Delhi; educated at the Islamia and Government Colleges, Lahore; practised

as a Pleader at Ambala from 1899 to 1917, acting on occasions as Public Prosecutor; did useful work as Municipal Commissioner, being once Vice-President of the Committee; Foreign Minister, Maler Kotla, October 1917.

(3) Brigadier-General Sardar Bahadur Muhammad Bakhsh Khan, Rajput Varycha; son of Rure Khan; born 1864; entered State Military service, 14th August 1881; served with the Imperial Service Sappers in the Tirah and China Expeditions as Assistant Commandant (Punjab Frontier Medal, 1897-98, with clasps; China Medal, 1900-01; Order of British India, 2nd class, with title of Bahadur); represented the Imperial Service Sappers at the Coronation of His Late Majesty King Edward VII at London, 1901; granted rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and a jagir by His Highness on the occasion of his installation in January 1909; Revenue and Finance Minister since 26th November 1913; 1st class Order of British India and title of Sardar Bahadur, 1917.

(4) Lala Kishan Chand, Khatri; son of Lala Anant Ram, of Jamalpura; born 1860; Tahsildar, Maler Kotla State, 1905; Nazim; Diwan, 1906; Chief Judge, 1907; a State Darbari.

(5) Shaikh Muhammad Zafar Ali, Shaikh Siddiqi; son of Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hamid Ali, late E. J. A. C., Punjab; born January 1875; educated at the M.A.-O. College, Aligarh; Private Secretary, 1905; Judge, Chief Court, Maler Kotla, 1917.

(6) Lala Ramji Das, B.A., LL.B., Vaish, of Maler Kotla; son of Lala Basant Ram, late Superintendent of the State Chief Court; born 1885; educated at the Government High School, Ludhiana, D. A. V. College, Lahore; B.A., Punjab University, 1907; LL.B., 1910; Pleader at Moga, Ferozepore District; Judge of the State Chief Court, 1917.

(7) Khan Bahadur Ata Muhammad Khan, Shaikh, of Kashmir; son of Shaikh Abdulla, Jail Darogha, Gujrat; born 25th November 1855; educated at the Government High School, Gujrat, and Government Medical College, Lahore; served in the army in the Afghan War; afterwards in Civil Medical Service at the Kalat Hospital (Baluchistan), Vice-Consul at Hudiada; Civil Surgeon, Punjab, 1900-12; Medical Officer of the State, 1913; a State Darbari.

(8) Lieutenant-Colonel Qadir Bakhsh Khan, Bahadur, C.I.E.; Commandant, Imperial Service Sappers; Rajput Varycha; son of Rure Khan; born 1867; entered State Military service, 1887; served with the Imperial Service Sappers in the Tirah and China Expeditions (Punjab Frontier Medal, 1897-98, with 3 clasps; China Medal, 1900-01; Order of British India, 2nd Class, with title of Bahadur); represented the Imperial Service Sappers at the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in London, 1910; served about 3 years in France and Mesopotamia with the 1st Company, Imperial Service Sappers; C.I.E., 3rd June 1918.

## JULLUNDUR DIVISION.

## KAPURTHALA STATE.

Kapurthala proper runs in a narrow strip along the left bank of the Beas to its junction with the Sutlej; there is also an outlying portion, Phagwara, on the railway between Jullundur and Phillaur, besides the prgana of Bunga, consisting of twenty-four villages situated north-west of Hoshiarpur. The State is also owner of a few villages in the Amritsar and Lahore Districts. To these must be added the Maharaja's property in the United Provinces. This consists of the Bhogpur estate in the Bijnaur District and four estates in Oudh, namely, Baundi and Akauna in the Bahraich District, Bhitauli in Bara Banki, and Dhaurahra in Kheri. The latter was purchased by Raja Kharak Singh in 1871, but Baundi, Bhitauli and Akauna were presented to the State by the British Government in the time of Raja Randhir Singh, in recognition of his valuable services during the mutiny. The estates in Oudh extend over an area of more than 700 square miles, throughout which the Raja enjoys talukdari rights, with a population of about 300,000.

The Kapurthala Chiefs belong to the Ahluwalia family, the original ancestor of which was Sadhu Singh, who, about three hundred years ago, founded four villages in the vicinity of Lahore, which are still held in proprietary right by his representative. One of them, Ahlu, caused the family to be known by the name of Ahluwalia.

The real founder of the family was Sardar Jassa Singh, Kalal, a contemporary of Ahmad Shah, who by his intelligence and bravery made himself the leading Sikh of his day. The conduct of Sardar Nihal Singh, the Kapurthala Chief, during the First Sikh War resulted in the escheat to the British Government of all his estates south of the Sutlej, and he was only allowed to retain possession of his other territories on payment of an annual *nazarana* of Rs. 1,38,000 which was afterwards reduced. During the Second Sikh War, Sardar Nihal Singh rendered valuable service and was created a Raja. During the mutiny Raja Randhir Singh, his son, took an active part in assisting the British Government. He was rewarded with a grant on *istimrari* terms of the two confiscated estates of Baundi and Bhitauli in Oudh, yielding a rental of Rs. 4,35,000, the amount of his tribute was reduced, and he was granted an adoption sanad and was made a K.C.S.I. The State furnished a contingent of 700 men which did good service during the last Afghan War, and its Imperial Service Troops took a creditable part in the operations in Tirah in 1897. Kapurthala is in the political charge of the Commissioner of Jullundur and ranks fifth in order of precedence among Native States in the Punjab.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh, G.C.S.I., was born on the 24th November 1872. He succeeded to the Gaddi on the 5th September 1877 and was invested with full powers in 1890, the State having been administered in the interval by an officer of the Punjab Commission. His Highness has paid visits to Europe, America, Russia and Japan. At the Imperial Coronation Darbar he was created a G.C.S.I. and granted the title of Maharaja. The State Imperial Service Troops were sent on active service to East Africa and returned in January 1918 after a campaign of 3½ years, during which the troops greatly distinguished themselves. For services in connection with the war, His Highness was appointed an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel on 1st January 1918, and granted a permanent salute of 13 guns and a personal salute of 15 guns. He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The Heir-Apparent, Tika Paramjit Singh (born on 16th May 1892) and Kanwar Amarjit Singh (born 1893) have both been educated in England. The Maharaja has two other sons, Kanwar Mahajit Singh (born 1893) and Kanwar Karamjit Singh (born 1896).

(1) Major-General Puran Singh, C.I.E.; adopted son of Sardar Shamsheer Singh, maternal uncle to the late Raja Randhir Singh; born Lahore, 1867; educated at the Randhir College, Kapurthala; got direct Commission in the State troops, 1890; served with the Jagatjit Imperial Service Infantry in the Tirah expedition,

Loading men.

1897-98; in command of the Infantry in the action of Thobai (silver medal with 3 clasps); appointed A.-D.-C. to His Highness; attended the Coronation of His Majesty the late King Edward VII in London; on return promoted Major and 2nd-in-Command; Assistant Comptroller, Household Department, 1909-10; promoted Colonel and appointed Bakhshi and Military Secretary, 1910-11; attended Coronation Darbar at Delhi and received Darbar Medal, 1911; 2nd Class Order of British India, with title of Bahadur, 1912; member of Khalsa College Council and Managing Committee; elected member of the Hindu University; for services in East Africa granted the O.I.E., and a jagir and Sword of Honour by the State, 1917.

(2) **Diwan Bhagwan Das, Khatri**; late Chief Secretary, now retired; great-grandson of Lala Bullo Mal, Sanskrit scholar and astronomer, who entered State service in 1807; first employed in the State, 1869; Mir Munshi, Secretary to Sadr and in charge of State Seal, during minority of His Highness, 1875-90; Chief Judge (Civil and Criminal), 1891; member of State Administrative Council in addition, 1901; President of Municipal Board started by His Highness, 1897-1902.

(3) **Diwan Dhuma Mal, Khatri**; son of Lala Ishar Das; Collector in the State; born Sultanpur, 1847; Accountant in the Engineering Department, 1866; Personal Assistant to the State Engineer; Assistant Magistrate, 1883; Joint Magistrate, 1893; Collector, 1901; Mushir Mal, 1903; member of State Council, 1908; Diwan, 1910; retired as Chief Judge, 1915.

(4) **Khan Bahadur Mian Jamal-ud-din, Shaikh**; son of Muhammad Chiragh, resident of Talwandi Chaudhrian (Kapurthala); entered Government service as clerk, 1852; came to Kapurthala, 1861; Peshkar in the Sadr Tahsil, 1864; Tahsildar of Kapurthala, 1867; Settlement Officer, Oudh Estates, and Inspector of Baundi, 1883; Assistant Manager, Oudh Estates, 1892; Khan Bahadur, 1911; now retired from service.

(5) **Chaudhri Safdar Ali Khan**; belongs to the Talwandi Chaudhrian family, which rendered good service to the State under Sardars Jassa Singh, Bhag Singh, Fateh Singh and Raja Randhir Singh; members of the family received khillats from the British Government for meritorious services during the mutiny; a grant of 25 villages was made by Sardar Fateh Singh to the family, which also owns land in Lahore and Saharanpur Districts; Safdar Ali Khan entered State service as Musahib, 1883; Officer-in-charge, Filkhana, 1909.

(6) & (7) **Zainulabdin and Muhammad Zia-ud-din, Sayyids**; possess jagirs yielding Rs. 2,350 in Sultanpur (Kapurthala State).

(8) to (10) **Chaudhris Sadulla Khan, Abdul Majid, Muhammad Fazl-ur-rahman, Rajputs**; possess nearly 6,000 ghumaos of land with an annual net income of about Rs. 5,000; are known as the Chaudhris of Begowal; Abdul Majid was Munsarim of Baundi, Oudh Estates, and is now Inspector of Dhaurahra. Residence, Begowal, Tahsil Bholath (Kapurthala State).

(1) **Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Hamid, O.B.E., Shaikh**; son of the late Diwan Aziz Bakhsh, who was Diwan and member of the State Council; Bar-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn; A.-D.-C. to His Highness and Revenue Registrar, 1902; Magistrate in the State, 1908; Judge, 1909; Superintendent of Census Operations in the State, 1911; Secretary of the Tika Sahib's Marriage Committee; subsequently head of all the Executive and Revenue Departments as Mushir Intizam and Mushir Mal; attended Delhi Coronation Darbar (medal), 1911; Khan Sahib, 1914; Khan Bahadur, 1st January 1916; O.B.E., 3rd June 1918; Fellow of the Punjab University and member of the Council of the Provincial War Relief Fund Committee; Chief Secretary since March 1915.

(2) **Diwan Harikishan Das, B.A., Khatri**; 2nd son of the late Diwan Ram Jas, C.S.I.; graduate of the Punjab University; Naib-Tahsildar; Tahsildar of Kapurthala, 1889; Tahsildar and Superintendent of Settlement, 1896; Assistant Magistrate, Mohtamim State Jail, Superintendent, State Press and Auction Department, 1901-05; Municipal President, 1902-04; Assistant Plague Officer, 1902-03; Collector, 1905; District Magistrate, 1906; Mushir Mal, 1908; Additional Member of Majlis Intizamia (Highest Court of Appeal), 1909; Puisne Judge of State Chief Court, 1910; Chief Judge from 1913.

(3) **Sardar Bhagat Ram**, Brahman ; son of Lala Lachhman Das ; grandson of Lala Girdhari Lal, once guardian to His Highness ; entered State service in Oudh, 1877 ; Inspector ; Tahsildar, Phagwara, 1903 ; Joint Magistrate, 1906 ; Judge, 1910 ; Puisne Judge of State Chief Court from 1915.

(4) **Sardar Babu Lal**, Sud, of Shaikhupur ; son of the late Lala Sukh Dayal, Tahsildar ; entered State service as Inspector, Dhaurahra, in Oudh, 1902 ; Tahsildar, Phagwara, 1906 ; Tahsildar, Dhilwan, 1907 ; Tahsildar, Phagwara, 1909 ; Collector, 1914 ; Mushir Mal, 1916 ; now Manager, Oudh-Estates.

(5) **Sardar Mahabbat Rai**, Sikh ; 3rd son of the late Lala Bahawal Mal ; entered State service as an Auditor of the Household Accounts, 1907 ; Assistant Comptroller, 1912 ; Assistant Private Secretary, 1913 ; President of Kapurthala Municipal Committee, 1914 ; Comptroller, Household, 1914 ; Private Secretary and Comptroller since 1915.

(6) **Sardar Sureshar Das**, Khatri ; Bar-at-Law ; eldest son of the late Diwan Daulat Ram, Bar-at-Law, Private Secretary to His Highness ; entered State service as Officer-in-Charge, State Gardens and Elephant Department ; A.-D.-C., 1903 ; Naib Nazim, Household Department, 1908 ; Magistrate, 1909 ; Sessions and Civil Judge since 1915.

(7) **George Percival Adamson**, M.B., B.Ch, B.A.O., L.M., B.A., Ex. Gyn. and Obstetric Prizeman, L.M., with honours ; formerly Senior Physician to the late Maharaja of Cooch Behar ; Chief Medical Officer, Kapurthala State, 1916.

(8) **Sardar Kanshi Ram**, Puri ; 2nd son of Lala Meg Raj, Puri ; graduated from the Government College, Lahore, 1900 ; studied in the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, 1900-03 ; Associate member of that College, 1903 ; Assistant Engineer, 1903 ; returned to England for practical training in Electrical Engineering, 1904 ; Temporary Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab, 1906 ; served at Sargodha, Rawalpindi and Murree as Sub-Divisional Officer ; State Engineer, Kapurthala, 1910.

(9) **Sardar Ajudhla Das**, B.A., Khatri ; youngest son of the late Lala Trilochan Das, Sessions Judge, Kapurthala ; B.A., 1907 ; Departmental Officer of the State Municipalities, 1909 ; Assistant Comptroller, 1910 ; Private Secretary to the Tika Sahib, 1911 ; Senior A.-D.-C. to His Highness, 1912 ; Private Secretary, 1914 ; Nazim, Karkhanjat, 1915.

### MANDI STATE.

Mandi is the leading hill State of the Kangra Hills, in the political charge of the Commissioner of Jullundur. It is bounded on the west, north and east by Kangra and Kulu, and on the south by Suket and Bilaspur. The country is very mountainous, and is watered by the Beas River, which flows through from east to west and receives the drainage of the whole of the hill slopes. The valleys are fertile and produce all the ordinary grains, including rice, which is grown in large quantities. There are important salt mines at Guma and Dirang, yielding a large profit to the revenues of the State. Only a small force of irregular troops is maintained,

The Mandi Rajas are of ancient Rajput lineage, being Mandials of the Chandar Bansi tribe. The families of the Mandi and Suket Chiefs are sprung from a common progenitor, Suket being the senior branch. The ancestor of the present Mandi Chief separated from Suket early in the thirteenth century. The existing capital of Mandi was founded in 1527 by Ajbar Sen, who may be regarded as the first Raja of Mandi. From 1810 onwards Mandi was made to pay tribute to the Lahore Darbar. During the First Sikh War the sympathies of the Mandi Chief were with the British, and in 1846 Raja Balbir Sen of Mandi tendered his formal allegiance to the British Government and was granted a sanad recognising his Chiefship and defining his rights and obligations. His tribute was fixed at a lakh of rupees per annum. Mandi ranks sixth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab, the Chiefs of Mandi and Nahan being considered of equal rank. The Raja of Mandi is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.



**His Highness Raja Jogindar Sen**, who was born on 19th August 1904, was selected, after the death of Raja Bhawani Sen, as successor to the Chiefship and installed as Raja by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th April 1913. During his minority the State is being administered by an officer of the Punjab Commission, who is designated Superintendent of the State and is assisted by an Advisory Council. The young Chief is receiving his education in the Aitchison College, Lahore.

**(1) Mian Ganga Singh**; son of Mian Raghunath Singh and grandson of Raja Zalim Sen; holds a jagir worth about Rs. 1,000 and receives cash allowances of about Rs. 1,650 from the State; member of the State Advisory Council.

**(2) Mian Mohan Singh**; son of Mian Bhag Singh, and grandson of Raja Ishri Sen; holds a jagir of about Rs. 1,100 and receives cash allowances of about Rs. 1,500 from the State.

**(3), (4) & (5). Mians Chattar Singh, Bachittar Singh and Hira Singh**; sons of Mian Prem Singh, who was Superintendent of the Sadr Office and Forest Officer, Mandi State, in 1909-10 and died the following year; great-grandsons of Raja Ishri Sen; receive cash allowances of Rs. 1,100 from the State. Their grandfather, Mian Ratan Singh, served the British Government in the mutiny.

**(6) Bisht Karm Singh, Khatri**; son of Wazir Gusaun; holds a perpetual jagir worth Rs. 2,000, conferred on his father by the British Government for his services in the mutiny and on other occasions, and a jagir of about Rs. 1,500 granted by Raja Balbir Sen; also owns a large area of land. His son, Bhup Singh, is a member of the State Advisory Council.

**(1) Mehta Ganda Mal, Muhiyal Brahman of Jhelum District**; Tahsildar in Government service; lent to the State as E. A. S. O., April 1911; Assistant Superintendent, Mandi State, 2nd January 1916.

**(2) Lala Sri Gopal, Kayasth, of Delhi**; joined State service, 1880; State Vakil in attendance upon the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, May 1883; Sub-Divisional Officer, 1913.

**(3) Mian Raghunath Singh, of Kutlehr State**; relative of the Raja of Kutlehr; came to Mandi with Tika Rajindar Pal, E. A. C.; Adviser to the late Raja; Subadar, 1909-10; commands the Military and Police Forces.

### SUKET STATE.

The families of the Mandi and Suket Chiefs are sprung from a common progenitor, Suket being the senior branch. The ancestor of the Mandi Chief separated off early in the thirteenth century. In 1846 the Suket Chief, Raja Ugar Sen, turned against the Sikhs and joined with the Raja of Mandi in expelling the Khalsa garrisons from the strongholds in the hills. In return for these services he was awarded the rights of a Chief in his territories by the British Government. Raja Ugar Sen was succeeded in 1876 by his son, Rudra Sen, who was deposed three years afterwards for mis-government. He was succeeded by Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen, who died in May 1908 and was followed by his son, Raja Bhim Sen, the present Chief. The Suket State ranks fifteenth in order of precedence among Native States in the Punjab and the Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

**His Highness Raja Sir Bhim Sen, K.C.I.E.**, was born on 26th November 1885, was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and succeeded on the death of his father, Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen. He was formally installed and invested with full ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th October 1908. On the outbreak of the War in 1914 the Raja offered his own services and all the resources of his State to Government. For services in connection with the War His Highness was granted the honour of a K.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1918.

**(1) Kanwar Lachhman Singh**; brother of His Highness the Raja; educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore; now under Judicial training in the Punjab.

(2) **Mian Ganga Singh** ; son of the late Mian Ram Singh, who was a son of Raja Ugar Sen ; a leading jagirdar ; Naib-Tahsildar, 1915 ; now Commander of the Military Forces of the State.

(3) **Mian Suraj Singh** ; son of the late Mian Jagat Singh, brother of Raja Ugar Sen ; a leading jagirdar.

(1) **Mian Shatrughit Singh** ; illegitimate son of Raja Rudar Sen ; jagirdar ; Manager of Kuthar State (Simla Hills), 1903-08 ; Wazir to the present Chief since 1908.

(2) **Mian Partap Singh** ; cousin of the Raja of Baghal ; served the Patials Darbar as Deputy Superintendent of Settlement for about 3 years ; first employed in Suket, 1909 ; now Chief Secretary.



## LAHORE DIVISION.

## CHAMBA STATE.

Chamba is a mountainous tract bounded on the west and north by Jammu and Kashmir and on the east and south by the Kangra District. Within its limits flow two of the five rivers of the Punjab, the Ravi and the Chandrabhaga, or Chenab. The area of the State is slightly over 3,200 square miles and the population, chiefly Rajput and Gaddi, was, according to the census of 1911, 135,873 souls.

The Chamba Rajas are Rajputs, connected by marriage at some time or other with most of the Chiefs of the Simla and Kangra Hills. They are said to have come originally from Marwara in Rajputana. Owing to its isolated position, the principality escaped to a great extent the rapacity of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. A portion of the Chamba State was made over by inadvertence to Maharaja Gulab Singh of Kashmir in 1840, but was recovered from him in the following year, and the whole conferred upon Raja Sri Singh, the rightful owner, and his male heirs in perpetuity by a sanad of 1848. The State is in the political charge of the Commissioner of Lahore, and ranks fourteenth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab. It now pays Rs. 2,225 annually as tribute to the British Government. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

**Raja Sir Bhure Singh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.**, the present Chief, who was born on the 17th December 1869, succeeded his brother, Raja Sham Singh, on the 23rd of January 1904, on the latter's abdication. He was formally installed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 12th May 1904. For many years previously he had been associated with his brother in the management of the State which, indeed, since October 1902, had devolved entirely on him owing to the serious illness of the *ex-Raja*. The latter died suddenly on the 10th June 1905.

The Raja received the C.I.E in 1901, the K.O.S.I in January 1906 and the K.C.I.E on 1st January 1918. On the outbreak of the War in 1914 His Highness offered his own personal services and the resources of his State. The Raja has two sons, Tika Ram Singh and Duthain Kesri Singh. The former served in the Imperial Cadet Corps.

(1) **Mian Anirudh Singh, Bijlwan, Rajput**; head of the eldest branch of the Chamba royal family; permanently resident in the State and holding jagir lands; descended from an ancestor named Jit Singh, second son of Raja Ganesh Varma (1512—1559). Jit Singh had four sons, Bijl Singh, Ranpat Singh, Jagat Singh, and Bhupat Singh, each of whom founded a branch of the ruling family named after himself. Bijl Singh had two sons, Pahar Singh, the ancestor of Mian Anirudh Singh, and Malagar, the ancestor of Mian Govind Singh, all of whom bear the *al* or family surname of Bijlwan. From ancient times the jagirdars have formed the personal body-guard of the Ruling Chief and were under obligation to accompany him on his military expeditions.

(2) **Jyotshi Chandar Mani, Brahman**; Raja-Jyotshi, or Court Astrologer; descended from an ancestor named Prabakar, who was appointed Court Astrologer, probably by Raja Ganesh Varma (1512—1559), and this office has remained in the family ever since. Jyotshi Chandar Mani has held office since 1857.

(3) **Mian Govind Singh, Bijlwan, Rajput**; descended from Malagar, younger son of Bijl Singh and grandson of Raja Ganesh Varma through his second son, Jit Singh. The head of the elder branch of this family is Mian Anirudh Singh, Bijlwan, but both branches hold jagirs. Mian Govind Singh succeeded to the jagir after the death of Mian Moti Singh, Bijlwan, without issue, in 1908.

(4) **Mian Govind Singh, Jindrotia, Rajput**; a cadet of the royal line of Basohli, one of the extinct Hill States now included in Jammu territory. His ancestor was Keshab Pal, son of Raja Daulat Pal of that State (1500). The family surname is derived from the village of Jindrot in

Basohli, which was the first seat of the family. The first member of the family to come to Chamba—was Surat Singh, great-grandfather of Mian Govind Singh, in the reign of Raja Raj Singh (1764—1794), and he fell with that Raja in the battle of Nerti, fighting against Sansar Chand of Kangra. Mian Autar Singh, grandfather of Mian Govind Singh, was Wazir of Chamba from 1873 to 1878. Mian Govind Singh holds the post of Superintendent of Shikar and of the Unreserved Forests in the State.

(5) **Mian Hoshyar Singh, Bagawala, Rajput**; claims descent from Shakat Singh, a younger son of Raja Prithvi Singh (1641—1664). The family name is explained by the fact that the original residence was in a garden near the palace. The family is a branch of the Chaubaria family, of which the parent stem is now extinct.

(6) **Rana Jodhbhir Singh, Ulansa**; head of the oldest jagirdar family in the State. His ancestor is said to have come from Kulu along with Raja Mushan Varma (820), and to have assisted that Raja in his reconquest of the territory from the Kira invaders (*vide* Chamba Gazetteer, page 72) and for these and subsequent services he received a jagir at Ulansa. Many members of his family have rendered military service in past times, and the head of the family in 1794 was killed at Nerti with Raja Raj Singh.

(7) **Mian Kartar Singh, Chambial, Rajput**; son of Mian Sohan Singh; represents a younger branch of the ruling family. His great grandfather Zorawar Singh, younger brother of Raja Charat Singh (1808—14), was for many years Raja of Bhadrawah State, then subject to Chamba, and died in Jammu in 1846. His son, Prakim Singh, was then appointed Raja of Bhadrawah, but in 1846 the territory was annexed by Maharaja Gulab Singh of Jammu. Mian Prakim Singh thereafter resided in Chamba and was followed by his son, Mian Sohan Singh.

(8) **Rana Lal Chand Triloknath, Rajput**; head of the principal Rana family in the State. The name of the founder of the family is unknown, but his descendants have held a considerable portion of the Chandra-bhaga valley in Lahaul from time immemorial. The family tradition is that their ancestor came from Jammu and first settled in Tundah near the sources of the Ravi, afterwards crossing the Pangri Range to Triloknath, before the idol of that name was set up. Rana Lal Chand holds a large jagir including the greater part of Chamba Lahaul, and also lands at Shor and Purthi in Pangri. One of his ancestors was named Hamir Bardhain and his deeds are sung in the local dialect. He is said to have defeated a Kulu Raja who came to carry off the idol of Triloknath and was afterwards invited to a feast and murdered, having laid aside his armour for the occasion. The Rana acts as Manager of the Triloknath shrine and appoints the residing lama or Buddhist priest. He also takes the leading part at the yearly *mela* on the last day of Sawan. His elder son is addressed as "Tika."

(9) **Pandit Narsingh Dayal, Brahman**; Raja Guru or spiritual preceptor to the Court; traces his descent from an ancestor named Suranand, who came from Benares and was appointed to the office of Raja Guru by Raja Ganesh Varma (1512—1559), and this office has been hereditary in the family ever since; has held the office since his father's death in 1902.

(10) **Captain Sri Kanth, Baratru, Rathi**; head of the Baratru family, which has a long and illustrious history; descended from an ancestor named Jatar, who came to Chamba from Baratar in Nurpur (hence the family name); in addition to extensive jagirs holds landed property in the State; sent to Bakloh to be trained, 1886; on his return appointed Officer Commanding, State Forces, in 1887, a post which he has held ever since.

(1) **Dr. Chatur Bhu]**; educated at the Lahore Medical College; Court Physician, 1884; also Superintendent of the Jail, Military Doctor and Superintendent of the State

Stables and Dairy; head of a Vaid Brahman family long resident in Chamba, whose ancestor, Premji, was appointed Raja-vaid in the time of Raja Raj Singh (1764—1794) since when the office has been hereditary in the family.

(2) **Sardar Gopal Das**, Jat Sikh ; son of Kharak Singh, a soldier in the State Forces ; descendant of the Ghaman family now residing near Gurdaspur ; trained at Rurki ; Overseer, 1883 ; Superintendent of Works, 1886.

(3) **Babu Gurditta Mal**, Khatri ; descendant of the Sethi family which came to Chamba from Sialkot nearly 100 years ago ; *muafidar* and landowner ; Postmaster-General, 1895 ; in charge of transport arrangements in the State in addition.

(4) **Bakhsbi Prabhu Dayal**, Khatri ; entered State service as Munsarim in the Settlement Department ; Reader in the Courts ; in charge of Settlement work ; officiated as Magistrate and Chief Revenue Officer ; Superintendent of Census Operations, 1881, 1891 and 1901 ; Wazir-i-Wazarat Bhattiyat, 1909 ; owns land in Kangra and Chamba.

(5) **Mian Moti Singh**, Katoch ; descended from the youngest brother of Raja Bhim Chand of Kangra (1687) ; son of Mian Hoshyar Singh, who was Kotwal from 1883 to 1903, and grandson of Mian Gaiinda, who was the first of the family to come to Chamba and was Wazir from 1878 to 1884 ; educated at the Government College, Lahore ; trained at the Police School, Phillaur ; Superintendent of State Police, November 1904 ; owns land in the State.

(6) **Babu Subodhechandra Banerjee**, Brahman, of Bengal ; educated at the Government College, Patna ; graduated, 1892 ; Headmaster of the State school, November 1901 ; Chief Superintendent of the office of His Highness the Raja, 1907.

## THE PHULKIAN STATES.

The ruling families of the Phulkian States are descended from Phul, their eponym, from whom are also descended the great feudal, but not ruling, families of Bhadaur and Malaud, and many others of less importance. Collaterally the descendants of Phul are connected with the rulers of Faridkot, the extinct Kaithal family and the feudatories of Arnauli, Jhumba, Siddhuwal and, north of the Sutlej, Atari. These numerous branches of a vigorous stock belong to the great Siddhu-Barar tribe, the most powerful Jat tribe south of the Sutlej, and claim descent from Jaisal, a Bhatti Rajput, who, having founded the State of Jaisalmer in 1180, was driven from his kingdom by a rebellion and settled near Hissar. Hembel, his son, sacked that town and overran the country up to Delhi, but was repulsed by Shams-ud-din Altamsh. Subsequently, however, in 1212 that ruler made him Governor of the Sirsa and Bhatinda country. But his great-grandson Mangal-rao, having rebelled against the Muhammadan sovereign of Delhi, was beheaded at Jaisalmer. His grandson sank to Jat status by contracting a marriage with a woman of that tribe, and though the great Siddhu-Barar tribe in the ensuing centuries spread itself far and wide over the Malwa country up to and even beyond the Sutlej, the descendants of Khiwa fell into poverty and obscurity, until one of them, Sanghar, with a few followers entered the service of the Emperor Babar. Sanghar himself fell at Panipat in 1526, but the Emperor rewarded his devotion by granting his son Baryam the *chaudhriyat* or superintendency of the waste country south-west of Delhi, and thus restored the fortunes of the family. This grant was confirmed by Humayun, but Baryam in 1560 fell fighting against the Muhammadan Bhattis. Baryam was succeeded as *chaudhri* by his son Mahraj and his grandson Mohan, who were both engaged in constant warfare with the Bhattis until Mohan was compelled to flee to Hansi and Hissar, whence he returned with a considerable force of his tribesmen, defeated the Bhattis at Bedowal, and at the advice of the Sikh Guru Har Govind founded Maharaj in the Ferozepore District. But the unceasing contest with the Bhattis was soon renewed and Mohan and his son, Rup Ohand, were killed by them in a skirmish about 1618. His second son, Kala, succeeded to the *chaudhriyat* and became the guardian of Phul and Sandali, the sons of Rup Ohand. Phul was blessed by the Guru Har Govind, and from him many noble houses trace their descent. He left six sons, of whom Tiloka was the eldest, and from him are descended the families of Jind and Nabha. From Rama, the second son, sprang the greatest of the Phulkian houses, that of Patiala. The four other sons only succeeded to a small share of their father's possessions.

### JIND.

The founder of the Jind State was Gajpat Singh, a great-grandson of Phul. He took part in the Sikh coalition of 1763 against the Afghan Governor of Sirhind and received a large tract of country as his share of the spoil. One of his daughters became the mother of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In 1772 the title of Raja was conferred upon him by the Emperor Shah Alam. Raja Gajpat Singh's son, Bhag Singh, assisted Lord Lake in his operations against the Marhattas and was rewarded by the grant of the *pargana* of Bawana and the Gohana estates. In 1834 the Jind Chief died without issue. Sarup Singh of Bazidpur, a second cousin of the deceased Raja, succeeded to the *gaddi* by order of the British Government, but he was held to be entitled to succeed only to the territory possessed by his great-grandfather, Raja Gajpat Singh, and estates yielding Rs. 1,82,000 revenue were resumed by the British Government as escheats. Raja Sarup Singh's conduct during the first Sikh War was on the whole satisfactory, and he received in reward a grant of land. When the Mutiny broke out in 1857, Sarup Singh was not behind the Maharaja of Patiala in active loyalty, and his services on that occasion were of a most valuable nature. He was the only Chief who was present with the army before Delhi. In recognition of his services the Dadri territory, 575 square miles in extent, was made over to him and also thirteen villages close to Sangrur, the whole being assessed at Rs. 1,38,000; his salute was raised to 13 guns, and other privileges were conferred upon him. In 1863 he was created a G.C.S.I. His son, Raja Raghubir Singh, was a worthy successor: he died

in 1887. Jind ranks third in order of precedence among Native States in the Punjab.

**Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh, Rajendra**

**The Chief.**

**Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.**, was born on the 11th October 1879. He succeeded his grandfather, Raja Raghbir Singh, who died in 1887. He was invested with powers in 1899, created a K.C.S.I. on 1st January 1909 and a G.C.I.E. on 1st January 1916. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as an hereditary distinction at the Delhi Darbar in December 1911. Shortly after the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Jind Imperial Service Infantry proceeded to the front. They rendered excellent service in the East African campaign, from which they returned in January 1918, and gained several decorations. On the 1st January 1918, in recognition of war services, the permanent salute of the State was raised to 13 guns and His Highness' personal salute to 15 guns. He also received the title of Rajendra Bahadur as an hereditary distinction and the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army.

(1) **Sardar Fateh Singh, Siddhu Jat, of Badrukhan**; the minor s. of the late Sardar Shamsheer Singh of Badrukhan, who died on 22nd July 1906; the first Darbari of the State; educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. The family is descended from the same common ancestor (Sardar Bhup Singh) as the present ruling houses of Jind and Nabha. Has two villages as joint-property with his two minor brothers, the annual income being about Rs. 9,000. His jagir is under the management of the Court of Wards of the State. His sister is married to His Highness the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur.

(2) **Sardar Prem Singh, Jat Sikh**; s. of Sardar Dhian Singh; third Minister, Jind State; enlisted in the State Cavalry as a Jemadar with direct commission, 1887; Commandant of the Jind Imperial Service Infantry; as Colonel of the Local Infantry took part in the Afghan War, 1879 (medal); Sardar Deorhi, 1897; Financial Minister, 1899; Member of the Executive Committee of the State, 1902; Ahlkar-i-Ala, 1903; designation changed to Minister, 1909; retired 1917. He was related to the late Raja Raghbir Singh to whom his sister was married. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gurnam Singh's daughter, who married His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, is his granddaughter. Possesses houses and land at Rajomazra, Sangrur and Premgarh valued at Rs. 1,02,000. *Residence, Sangrur.*

(3) **Chaudhri Rajindar Singh, Jat Phogat, of Dadri**; is being educated privately under the supervision of his grandmother (Sardarni of Mursan); is related to the Maharaja, the daughter of Chaudhri Jawahir Singh having been married to Raja Raghbir Singh; joint-proprietor with his step-brother of 2,000 *bighas* of land. Both the brothers receive Rs. 3,600 from *muafis*. Total value of the property is one lakh of rupees. The estate is under the management of the Court of Wards of the State.

(1) **Sayyid Mir Aftab Husain, Sayyid (Musawi)**; s. of Sayyid Haji Hasan; educated at Karnal and Delhi; entered State service, July 1891; Superintendent, Reception Department, 1897; Postmaster-General, 1901—1910; Nazim, 1910—1913. Is an Ahlkar, 1st grade, and an Ahlkar Darbari. Ancestral home Barsat, District Karnal. Possesses houses and culturable lands at Jalalabad (Muzaffarnagar District), Barsat and Faridpur (Karnal District), and a house at Sangrur (Jind State). Holds half of the village Khojipur in Karnal District.

(2) **Sardar Anup Singh, Sikh**; s. of Bir Bal Singh, Ahlkar, 1st grade, and Sardar Kila; entered State service in 1879, and after serving as Muharrir, Toshakhana, and Munsarim, Toshakhana, rose to the present post in 1908. *Residence, Sangrur.*

(3) **Sardar Autar Singh, Jat, Sikh**; s. of the late Sardar Hira Singh, General, Nabha State. Is Ahlkar, 1st grade. His family was connected with Raja Jaswant Singh and Raja Bharpur Singh, and the Sardar is related to the Maharaja, his sister being married to His Highness. On 6th August 1895 was appointed Ah'kar Darbari, 1st grade. *Residence, Sangrur and Nabha.*

- (4) **Sardar Baldeo Singh, Jat, Sikh**; s. of **Sardar Bahadur Sir Shamsher Singh, K.C.I.E.**, Chief Minister, Jind State; Ahlkar, 1st-grade; educated at Raj High School, Sangrur, and Government College, Lahore; granted direct commission with the rank of Major in the Jind Imperial Service Infantry, May 1913; entered the Imperial Cadet Corps, June 1913; Colonel and Commandant, Imperial Service Infantry, December, 1913; 2nd class Order of British India, with title of "Bahadur," 27th April 1917. Owns joint property with his father and brother in Hissar and Ludhiana Districts and in Jind State, worth in all Rs. 1,20,000.
- (5) **Sardar Didar Singh, Jat, Sikh**; s. of **S. Sedha Singh**; formerly Squadron Commander in the Jind Imperial Service Lancers; took part in the Afghan War (medal) 1878—9; attended Diamond Jubilee in England, 1897; 2nd Class Order of British India, 1897; Vakil attached to the Political Agency, Phulkian States, November 1906; owns land and houses in village Mangwal (Jind State).
- (6) **Sardar Gobindar Singh, Jat, Sikh**; s. of the late **Sardar Ratan Singh, C.I.E.**, President of the late Council of Regency. Ahlkar, 1st grade. Nazim (District Magistrate), 1907; Private Secretary, 1909; now holds the post of Foreign Minister. Possesses land and houses worth Rs. 3,54,733. *Residence*, Sangrur.
- (7) **Sardar Bahadur Hargopal Singh, Gaur Brahman**; s. of **Pandit Saudagar Datt, Ahlkar** Diwan of the State; formerly Major in No. 2 Infantry; took part in the Afghan War (medal); Tahsildar of Jind; Naib Motamid to the Punjab Government; Manager of Schools; State Vakil for the Southern Punjab Railway (then under construction); Postmaster-General; Famine Nazim; Diwan in 1909; now 4th Minister. "Sardar Bahadur" (personal), 3rd June 1918. Possesses houses and land in the State and in British territory. *Residence*, Sangrur.
- (8) **Major-General Sardar Natha Singh, Sardar Bahadur, C.I.E., Jat, Sikh**; s. of **Sardar Harbans Singh**. Received direct commission in the Jind Imperial Service Infantry, 19th May 1892; as Jemadar took part in the Tirah Campaign (medal with 3 clasps), 1897-98; Commandant, 6th November, 1906; 2nd Class Order of British India, with title of "Bahadur," January 1911; attended the Coronation of His Majesty King George V in London, 1911; Commander-in-Chief, State Forces, December 1913; proceeded to East Africa in command of the Jind Imperial Service Infantry, 1914; 1st Class Order of British India, with title of "Sardar Bahadur," 1915; C.I.E., 1917. Is a 1st grade Ahlkar. Has property in British territory.
- (9) **Doctor Behari Lal, Dhingra, M.D., M.R.C.S., Punjabi, Hindu, Arora**; s. of **Doctor Sahib Ditta, Dhingra**, a retired Civil Surgeon of the Punjab; Chief Medical Officer of the State; educated at Amritsar, Lahore and University College Hospital, London. Author of "The Science of Health for the Public in India" and other works. Resident of Amritsar. Owns 420 bighas of land at Sangrur. Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal, 1917.
- (10) **Munshi Brij Narayan, Hindu, Kayasth**; s. of the late **Diwan Raghubar Charan Das**, Deputy Finance Minister of the Jind State; Second Minister, Jind State. Entered the State service in 1875; Tahsildar, 1878. Canal Agent, Head of the Irrigation Department of the State, 1888; Member of the State Executive Committee, 1894; State Motamid in attendance on His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, 1900—1903; Ahlkar-i-Ala, 1903; official designation changed to Minister in 1909. Has written a History of the Jind State in Urdu verse. Owns joint proprietary rights in family lands and houses in the Sangrur and Jind Districts (Jind State) and in the Etah District (United Provinces) as well as in jagirs in the Jhabua State (Central India).
- (11) **Sardar Bahadur Sir Shamsher Singh, K.C.I.E., Jat, Sikh**; s. of **Sardar Jaimal Singh**; Chief Minister. Served in the Afghan War, 1879-80 (medal, together with the bronze star for the march from Kabul to Kandahar, 1880). Entered State service in 1885 as Darbari and Confidential English Secretary to the Chief; Postmaster-General and Secretary to the late Council of Regency, 1887; Chief Judge of the State High Court, 1899;



First Minister, 1908; Chief Minister, 1909; Sardar Bahadur, 1906; C.I.E., 1911; K.C.I.E., 1917. Has received more than one valuable *khillat* from the State for good services, a jagir of Rs. 1,000 per annum for 3 generations, and a life allowance. Has landed property in Hissar and Ludhiana Districts and Jind valued at about Rs. 1,50,000. *Residence*, Sangrur.

12. Sayyid Najaf Ali, Sayyid; s. of Mir Asghar Ali; Third Minister, Jind State. Entered the State service in 1803 as a Muharrir, and after serving as Superintendent of the Toshakhana, Superintendent of Purchases, Nazim (District Magistrate), Canal Agent, Settlement Officer, Officiating Financial Minister, and Officiating Adalati, was promoted to the office of a Judge in the State High Court; Ahlkar-i-Ala, 1903; Minister, 1909. Possesses land and houses. *Residence*, Safidon (Jind State).

### NABHA.

The real founder of the Nabha State was Hamir Singh, a grandson of Phul's grandson, Gurditta. He joined with his Sikh brethren in the capture of Sirhind and received as his reward the pargana of Amloh. He added many villages to the possession inherited from his grandfather, Gurditta, founded the present town of Nabha, struck coins in his own name, and exercised all the powers of an independent ruler for some years before his death in 1783. Nabha, with the other cis-Sutlej States, was taken under British protection in 1809. Raja Jaswant Singh, who was then on the *gaddi*, was succeeded in 1840 by his son Devindar Singh. After the first Sikh War Devindar Singh was deposed and one-fourth of the Nabha State was confiscated. For services rendered during the Mutiny, however, by Bharpur Singh, the successor of Devindar Singh, lands yielding a lakh of rupees of revenue were made over to the Nabha State and certain privileges conferred upon its Chief. Raja Bharpur Singh was offered a seat in the Legislative Council of the Government of India in 1863. Raja Hira Singh succeeded to the *gaddi* when Bhagwan Singh died without issue in 1871. He was a member of the Badrukhan family and was second cousin to the grandfather of the present Raja of Jind. He gave repeated proofs of his desire to contribute to the power and prestige of the Empire and proved himself an energetic and able ruler. The State furnished a contingent which did excellent service on the frontier during the Afghan War of 1879-80 and its Imperial Service troops were also employed on the Tirah and Buner Expeditions of 1897. The State also offered aid in operations on the Frontier in 1908 against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes. His salute was raised to 13 guns as a personal distinction in 1877 and to 15 guns in 1898. The dignity of a Grand Commander of the Star of India was conferred upon him in 1870, and the title of Raja-i-Rajagan in 1893 in recognition of the excellent administration of his State. He was invested with the Insignia of a Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire at Delhi in January 1903 and was also at the same time appointed Honorary Colonel of the 14th (King George's Own) Ferozepore Sikhs. He was invited to the Imperial Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in December 1911 and was present at Delhi, but owing to illness, which ended in his death on the 25th December 1911, was unable to do more than attend his private reception by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as an hereditary distinction on the day of the Darbar. Nabha ranks fourth among Native States in the Punjab. The Chief of Jind is given precedence of Nabha on public occasions. But to this rule there is one exception. A return visit by the Viceroy is paid to Nabha before the return visit to Jind.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharaja Ripudaman Singh, Malvendra Bahadur, was born in 1883. He succeeded

The Chief.  
on the death of his father Colonel Sir Hira Singh, in December 1911, and was formally installed as Chief by the Political Agent in a Darbar held at Nabha on the 20th December 1912. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Maharaja offered his Imperial Service Troops. As they were reported not fit for active service, it was not found possible to accept the offer. Later on acceptance was withheld for a time for political reasons. The Maharaja's offers of pecuniary assistance, etc., also were refused on political grounds. In 1917-18 all the

previous offers as well as a further offer of Rs. 2,25,000 for the construction six aeroplanes for the defence of London were accepted.

(1) **Sardar Gurkirpal Singh**; a relative of His Highness. Holds house property and is a Bisweddar of certain villages in the Amloh District.  
Leading men.

(2) **Sardar Balwant Singh**; a relative of His Highness. Owns immovable property within the State.

(3) **Sardar Jwala Singh**; descended from the Phulkian family. Is Naib-Khangī Karobari. Holds immovable property.

(4) **Sardar Ram Singh**; Honorary Captain in the British Army, Honorary A.-D. O. to His Highness, M.V.O., Sardar Bahadur, etc. - Is now a British pensioner. Holds a share in the village of Maholi Kalan. Owns other immovable property in the State.

(5) **Sardar Gurdial Singh**; Khangī Karobari. Is a partner bisweddar of the village of Diyargarh. Possesses immovable property in the State.

(6) **Bhai Arjan Singh**; a *muafidar* of the State and possesses property worth about one lakh. *Residence*, Bagrian.

(1) **Mr. B. N. Sen**; retired from Government Accounts Department as permanent Senior Superintendent; joined State service in September 1914 as Accountant-General and has also been lately temporarily acting as Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja in addition to his duties as Accountant-General. Age 58 years.  
Officials.

(2) **Pandit Sri Krishna Joshi**; joined State service, 1916; Director of Commerce and Industries; acting Foreign Minister. Resident of Almora (United Provinces).

(3) **Babu Rama Charan Mittar**; Bengali; Kayasth. Resident of Antpur, District Hugli. Was in service in the Chief Engineer's Office, East Indian Railway. Joined service in Nabha, 1907; Officiating Assistant Accountant-General.

(4) **Colonel Bakhshish Singh**; entered service in 1881. Took part in the Frontier Campaign in 1897-98 (medal); Nazim in the Bawal District. Is a Bisweddar of a village.

(5) **Lala Bishan Das**; entered service in 1888. Held several appointments, *viz.*, Accountant-General, Assistant Foreign Minister, Foreign Minister and Finance Minister. Is now Member of the State Council.

(6) **Lala Attar Chand**; entered service in 1875. Holds the appointment of Home Minister, but is now on special duty in connection with assessing damage caused by the recent floods. Possesses immovable property within the State.

(7) **Lala Salig Ram, Varma**; held posts of Assistant Foreign Minister and Nazim. Is now Military Minister.

(8) **Lala Atma Ram, B.A.**; entered service in 1899. Worked as Census Superintendent. Held several appointments, *viz.*, Tahsildar, Postmaster-General, Assistant Foreign Minister; now acting Foreign Minister and General Secretary to His Highness.

(9) **Lala Tippiar Chand**; entered State service in 1883. Holds house property as well as culturable land in the district of Dhanaula. Home Minister.

(10) **Mr. D. M. Narasinga Rao, B.L.**; formerly General Secretary to the Mysore Government before joining service in Nabha on the 19th September 1917 as Chief Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja. B.A. and B.L. of the Madras University.

(11) **Lala Nathu Lal**; entered State Service, 1871; Political Officer with the State Forces in the Afghan War (medal), 1878-9; Personal Assistant to His Highness, Bisweddar of Malkon village.



(12) Doctor Faiz Muhammad Khan; entered service in 1881. Belongs to the village of Gumthala (Karnal District); Chief Medical Officer; was granted lands as *muafi* for services rendered by him to the State.

(13) Lala Kalwant Rai; entered State service in 1888; Nazim of Banks. Holds house property as well as culturable land.

(14) Sardar Bakhshish Singh; joined service in 1901. Holds the appointment of Nazim, Nahar, but is acting as Director of Commerce and Industries. Possesses immovable property within the State.

### PATIALA.

Patiala is the largest of the three Phulkian States. The Patiala family descended from the second of the sons of Phul, has been established as a ruling power south of the Sutlej since 1753, when the present capital was founded by Sardar Ala Singh, a grandson of Phul. Raja Amar Singh, grandson of Ala Singh, made Patiala the most powerful State between the Jumna and the Sutlej, but after his death the administration fell into disorder, and in 1812 it was necessary for the British Government to interfere authoritatively in Patiala affairs. Raja Sahib Singh, who succeeded Amar Singh was almost an imbecile, but the State was wisely administered during part of his life-time and during the minority of his son by his wife, Rani As Kaur, a woman of great ability. For services rendered during the Gurkha War of 1814 Maharaja Karm Singh was awarded portions of the Hill States of Keonthal and Baghat. At the time of the first Sikh War Narindar Singh was Maharaja. He helped the British Government very materially during the war and his assistance was acknowledged by the gift of a portion of the territory confiscated from Nabha. During the disturbances of 1857-58 no Chief in India showed greater loyalty or rendered more conspicuous services to the British Government than Narindar Singh. On this occasion territory bringing in two lakhs of rupees a year was made over to him, and many other privileges and concessions granted. Maharaja Narindar Singh was invested with the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1861, and about the same time was made a Member of the Legislative Council of the Government of India. He was succeeded by his son Maharaja Mahindar Singh, in 1862, who ruled for fourteen years and was succeeded by Maharaja Rajendra Singh.

Patiala ranks first amongst Native States in the Punjab.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhupindar Singh, Mahindar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., G.B.E., was born on the 12th October 1891. He succeeded his father, Maharaja Sir Rajendra Singh, G.O.S.I., who died in November 1900. The administration during the minority of the present Chief was conducted by a Council of Regency. His Highness was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. He left the College in February 1908, and on the 1st October of the following year his personal rule began. He was invested with the powers of a Ruling Chief by His Excellency Lord Minto on the 3rd November 1910. His Highness has a son, born on the 7th January 1913. He paid a visit to Europe during the year 1911 and was subsequently present at the Imperial Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in December 1911 when he received the G.O.I.E.

During the war the State Imperial Lancers and 8 companies of the Imperial Service Lancers were utilised in Egypt. The Maharaja himself was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army on the 15th October 1914 on the occasion of his proceeding from India on active service with the Indian Expeditionary Force. Owing to illness he was obliged, however, to return from Aden. On the 1st January 1918 His Highness was granted a personal salute of 19 guns and was also appointed a G.B.E. for his war services.

The Maharaja continues to contribute generously in men and money. In response to the Premier's message to India at the beginning of 1918 His Highness offered to raise three new battalions for the Army. During the same year the Maharaja went to Europe, was appointed Major-General, and attended the Imperial War Conference as a representative of the Indian States. His Highness was also appointed Honorary Colonel of the 15th Ludhiana Sikhs. He was invested by the King of the Belgians with the Grand Cross of the Order

of Leopold. After the conference the Maharaja visited France and Palestine. The President of the French Republic conferred on His Highness the dignity of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, the King of Italy the Order of the Crown of Italy, and the Sultan of Egypt the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile.

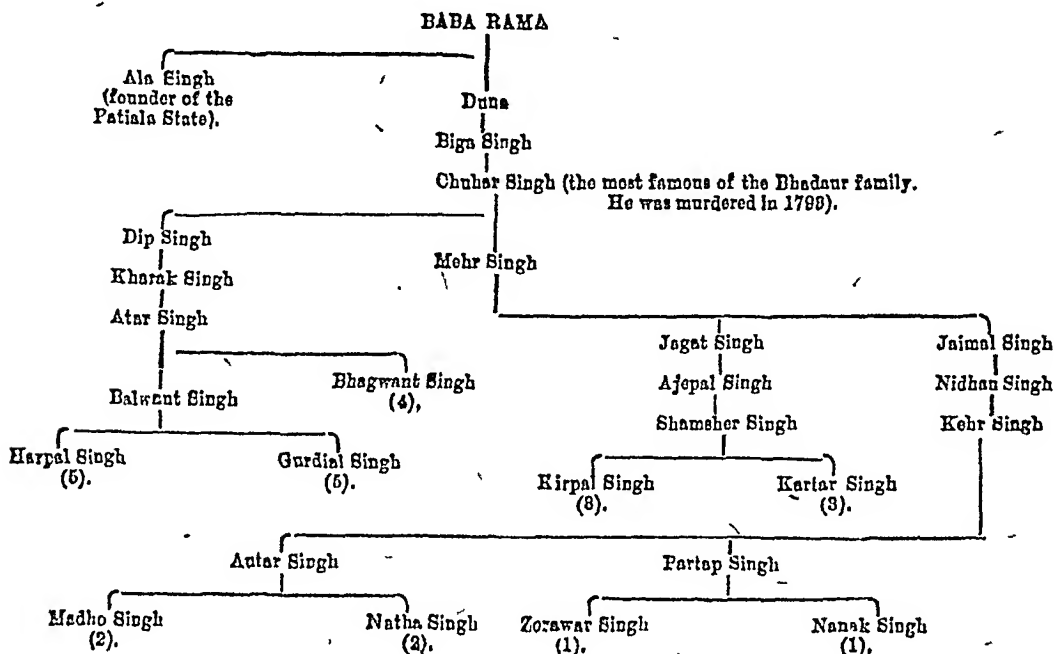
(1) **The Bhadaur Sardars.**—The Sardars of Bhadaur are descended from Duna, brother of Ala Singh, the founder of the Ruling Family of the Patiala State.

Leading men.

Bhadaur was the original home of the Phulkian family, and Duna continued to live there after Ala Singh set out to seek his fortune in 1718. The latter founded a dwelling place for himself at Barnala, whence, after the destruction of Sirhind, he removed to Patiala, making it his capital.

Duna held the office of Chaudhri, and he had to collect the Imperial revenues of his district, and account for them to the Muhammadan Governor. Having failed in this duty on one occasion, he and one of his sons were seized and thrown into prison at Lahore. They there suffered such hardships that the son succumbed, while Duna died shortly after his release. This was in 1726. His grandson, Chuhan Singh, was the most celebrated of all the Bhadauris. He lived in the time of the weak-minded Sahib Singh of Patiala, and took advantage of the confusion into which affairs had fallen to seize ninety villages, including the district of Barnala; but he had to surrender most of his acquisitions later on. He also freely helped himself to the lands of Maler Kotla, and was in a fair way to become one of the leading Sikh Chiefs, when treachery put an end to his career. Chuhan Singh's sons, Bir Singh and Dip Singh, were alive when the British Power felt its way up to the south bank of the Sutlej. They at first admitted Patiala to be their head, and identified themselves with the interests of that State; but perceiving the advantages attaching to independence, they afterwards claimed the privilege of dealing direct with our Government. This was objected to by Patiala, upon grounds which need not here be detailed. The matter was under dispute for many years, and was not finally set at rest until 1858, when the Maharaja's supremacy was recognised as an act of grace and as a reward for loyal services rendered in the years of the Mutiny. All the rights of the Paramount Power were then yielded to Patiala, including reversion in lapsed estates, and the annual commutation tax of Rs. 5,265 hitherto taken by the British Government.

The following genealogical tree shows the connection with the Patiala family :—



The Sardars now living and the approximate annual income derived from their holdings are as follows :—

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Income.</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>
(1) Nanak Singh and Zorawar Singh, sons of Partab Singh, having equal shares ...	... 11,482
(2) Natha Singh and Madho Singh, sons of Autar Singh, having equal shares ...	... 11,482
(3) Kartar Singh and Kirpal Singh, sons of Shamsher Singh, having equal shares ...	... 13,871
(4) Bhagwant Singh, son of Atar Singh ...	... 19,701
(5) Gurdial Singh and Harpal Singh, sons of Balwant Singh, having equal shares ...	... 16,500

In each case the land is situated partly in the Barnala and partly in the Amargarh Tahsils.

(2) **Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gurnam Singh, C.I.E., Sikh**; s. of Sardar Prem Singh, retired Minister, Jind State. Was educated partly in Raj School, Sangrur, and afterwards in the Government College, Lahore. Formerly Commandant of the Jind Imperial Service Infantry. In 1897-98 took part in command of his Regiment in the Tirah Expedition (Order of British India, 2nd Class). Went to England on the occasion of the Coronation of King Edward VII. 1st Class Order of British India, January, 1903; Commander-in-Chief, Jind State Forces, 6th November 1906. Attended the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor in London in 1911. Is father-in-law of the present Maharaja of Patiala and is also connected by marriage with the ruling house of Jind. Home Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala. Possesses houses and lands in Jind and Patiala. Received the C.I.E. on 3rd June 1918.

(3) **Sardar Bhagwan Singh, Sikh, Sodh Bans**; s. of the late Sardar Basta Singh, Nazim. Educated at the Mohindar College, Patiala, and the Government College, Lahore. A.-D.-O. to the late Maharaja Rajendra Singh; 1st grade Magistrate of the Bhawanigarh District (1889); Deputy Foreign Minister of the State (1892); Foreign Minister (1897); Judge of the Chief Court (1899); President of the Council of Regency (1909); Home Minister; Judge, Chief Court (2nd time); Inspector-General of Police; Senior Member of the Executive Committee; Judge, Chief Court (3rd time); and Foreign Secretary, August 1913. Retired in 1916. Owns 2,000 *bighas* of culturable land, gardens and houses in the Amargarh District of the State and houses, gardens and land at Patiala. *Residence*, Patiala City.

(4) **Khalifa Sayyid Hamid Husain, Sayyid**; s. of the late Khalifa Sayyid Muhammad Husain, Khan Bahadur, Member of the Council of Regency; b. 21st February 1879; educated at the Aligarh College; B.A., 1900; entered State service as Assistant Settlement Officer, 12th March 1901; settled the Rajpura, Bannur, Sirhind and Pail Tahsils; Diwan, 1908; Member of the Executive Committee, 1910. On the abolition of the Executive Committee was appointed a Judge of the Chief Court, Patiala. In August 1913 he was appointed Financial and Revenue Secretary from which post he retired in 1916. Possesses a village in jagir and three other villages, the average income of which is about Rs. 5,000. Khan Bahadur, 1915.

(5) **Guru Bishan Singh**, descended from Guru Prithi Chand; s. of Guru Fateh Singh, who was an Honorary Magistrate, 2nd Class, at Muktsar. Is an honoured spiritual leader of the Sikhs. Owns the village of Kot Guru, Tahsil Bhatinda, and holds a jagir worth Rs. 15,000 in British territory.

(6) **Devindar Singh, Sikh, Chahal**; s. of Sardar Ranjit Singh, and a resident of Naraingarh. His grandfather, the late Sardar Partab Singh, held the post of Bakhshi at Patiala. Is Biswedar and is related to His Highness the Maharaja of Faridkot. Holds immovable property worth about one lakh under the Court of Wards.

(7) Gurdial Singh, Sikh, Jat; s. of Ram Singh; Bisweddar of two villages; is related to His Highness the Maharaja of Faridkot. Owns property worth about Rs. 70,000. *Residence*, Shafipur.

(8) Harnam Singh, Sikh, Sekhun; s. of Sardar Wazir Singh; educated at the Government College, Lahore; Sarishtedar and Chief Secretary to the late Maharaja and subsequently Magistrate of Bhatinda; now Nazim, Amargarh. Is a Bisweddar of certain villages in the Patiala State and holds a *patti* at the village Ayalki, Hissar District, and holds house property at Patiala. Is descended from Diwan Sedha Singh who established land proprietorship and the biswedari system in the State and was related to Raja Sahib Singh.

(9) Sardar Hazura Singh, Sikh, Dhaliwal; s. of General Sardar Ganda Singh, Sardar Bahadur, C.S.I., late Commander-in-Chief of the Patiala State Forces; educated at the Mohindar College, Patiala. Is a Darbari, Jagirdar and Bisweddar. Owns land and houses worth nearly four lakhs. Resident of Nabha State.

(10) Nand Singh, Sikh. Resident of Khamanu Kalan. Holds a jagir, worth Rs. 2,000 per annum, and other property valued at about Rs. 20,000.

(11) Punjab Singh, Sikh; s. of Jodha Singh, and a resident of Kot Duna. Is a Bisweddar of certain villages.

(12) Sawan Singh, Sikh; is a resident of Maho Mazra. Holds a jagir worth Rs. 1,500 per annum. Is a member of the Panchayat Committee.

(13) Ranjit Singh, Sikh; s. of Daswandha Singh. Is a resident of Khamanu Khurd. Holds a jagir worth Rs. 1,500 per annum and other property worth Rs. 60,000.

(14) Sardar Bahadur Sundar Singh, Sikh, Sekhun; s. of Colonel Lal Singh; resident and Bisweddar of Bhutgarh; entered State service as a Sowar in the Cavalry in 1871; served as Officer in the 1st Rajendra Sikhs Imperial Service Infantry which he commanded during the Frontier Campaign of 1897-98 (Order of British India, 2nd Class); went to London on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII, and also attended the Delhi Coronation Darbar in 1903, when he received the Order of British India, 1st Class. Retired from Military service and was appointed member of the Bhatinda Improvement Committee in February 1912. Possesses 3,000 *bighas* of land in Patiala State. Owns land and houses in the district of Ludhiana.

(15) Sardar Tek Singh, Sikh; s. of Sardar Bajjan Singh and resident of Dogal; a Vice-President of the Panchayat Circle, Dhaman, and Bisweddar of six villages. Connected with the ruling family. Holds immovable property worth about one lakh.

(1) Sardar Bachhittar Singh, Sikh; s. of Sardar Dip Singh. Resident of Patiala. Judge, Chief Court, Patiala. Possesses land and house property.

Officials.

(2) Sardar Bachhittar Singh, Sikh; s. of Sardar Jwala Singh, resident of Patiala. Educated at the Mission High School, Ludhiana, and the Agricultural College, Madras. Officer-in-charge of the State Excise Department. Possesses land and house property.

(3) Colonel Sardar Chanda Singh, Sikh, Dhul; Colonel of the 2nd Cavalry Regiment (local troops); s. of Sardar Jwala Singh, a Darbari in the State. Entered State service as Adjutant of the Local Cavalry, 1894; accompanied the late Maharaja during the Frontier Campaign, 1897-98; Sardar Bahadur (Civil), January 1913. Owns land and house property at Sur Singh.

(4) Diwan Bahadur Daya Kishan Kaul, C.I.E.; s. of Raja Suraj Kaul, C.I.E., Kashmiri Pandit; educated in the Government College, Lahore. Served in Kashmir State as Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, 1899 to 1909; Senior Minister in Alwar State, 1911 to 1916; joined Patiala State service in July 1916 as Foreign and Financial Secretary to His Highness and is still serving in the same capacity. Besides joint family property consisting of houses in Lahore, Amritsar, Lyallpur, Sangla, and land on the Chenab Canal, owns personal property consisting of 20 squares on the Chenab Canal,

11 squares on the Jhelum Canal, and 3 houses in Lahore, roughly of the value of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs. In addition to this owns extensive property in land and houses in Jammu and Kashmir State. *Residence*, Srinagar and Lahore.

(5) Maharaj Kumar Hitendra Narayan of Cooch Behar; s. of the late Maharaja of Cooch Behar; caste Brahmo; educated at Farnborough School, Hants, Eton College and Pembroke College, Cambridge. Embarked for service with the Indian Expeditionary Force A in 1914, attached to the Dehra Dun and afterwards transferred to the Garhwal Brigade; he left France, 1915, and returned to India in December 1915. He is a resident of Calcutta and Cooch Behar. Military Secretary to the Maharaja of Patiala.

(6) Sardar Bahadur Colonel Muhammad Ramzan Khan, Rajput; Commandant of the 2nd Regiment; s. of General Ali Muhammad Khan; resident of Amargarh, Patiala State. Educated at the Mohindar College, Patiala. Entered State service as Adjutant; Major, 1892; Colonel, 1903. Took part in the Frontier Campaign of 1897-98. Was granted an allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem for life by the State. Holds culturable land worth Rs. 80,000 and house property worth Rs. 15,000. 1st Class Order of British India and title of "Bahadur."

(7) Colonel Sardar Bahadur Sardar Nand Singh, Sikh; Colonel of the Rajindra Lancers, Imperial Service Troops; s. of Sardar Badan Singh, and a resident of Mahta, Thana Barnala, District Anahadgarh. Entered State service as a sowar in the Body Guard Cavalry, 1871; Jamadar in the 1st Regiment, 1889; Wardi-Major and Risaldar, 1890; Squadron Leader, 1893; Colonel, 1896. Went to London on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. "Bahadur," 1897; attended the Delhi Coronation Darbar in 1903, when the title of "Sardar Bahadur" with the medal of the 1st Class of the Order of British India was conferred on him. Holds landed and house property.

(8) Sardar Har Narayan Singh, Sikh; s. of the late Sardar Gurmukh Singh, Mushir-i-Ala, Sardar Bahadur, O.S.I., President, Council of Regency; educated at the Mohindar College, Patiala; entered State service, 1897; Diwan; Judge of Chief Court, Patiala. *Residence*, Patiala.

(9) Sardar Sahib Nihal Singh, M.A.; s. of S. Sundar Singh; Jat (Nagra). Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab. Was educated in the Government College, Lahore. His services were transferred to the Patiala State, in May 1917, as Judicial Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja. Resident of Sorangi, Tahsil Pasrur, in the Sialkot District. Owns  $11\frac{1}{2}$  squares of canal land and 50 *ghumaons* of well land valued at about Rs. 50,000.

(10) Colonel Sardar Sant Singh, Sikh; s. of Sardar Kahar Singh. Is Colonel of the 4th Infantry. Entered State service as a sowar in the Body Guard Cavalry, 1891; Risaldar in the 2nd Regiment, 1895; Adjutant of the Body Guard Cavalry in 1896; Colonel in the 6th Infantry, 1898; Colonel in the 3rd Infantry, 1901; Colonel in the 4th, 1902. Owns 500 *bighas* of land and house property. *Residence*, Kangar Bhutua, Karamgarh.

(11) General Sardar Sarup Singh, Bagrianwala, Sikh; s. of S. Bishan Singh, and grandson of Colonel Sardar Gaja Singh, who commanded the State Infantry at Delhi in 1857. General in Command of Local Troops. Is a resident of Rampura, Thana Amargarh, Tahsil Dhuri, Amargarh Nazamat. Educated at the Mohindar College, Patiala; entered State service as a Jamadar in the 4th Cavalry, 1885; Dafadar in His Highness' Body Guard Cavalry, 1889; Risaldar in the 2nd Regiment, 1894; Colonel of the 3rd Cavalry, 1898; Colonel of the 3rd Infantry, 1902. Is in possession of 4,000 *bighas* of land and house property.

(12) Sardar Balwant Singh, Sikh, Jat; s. of Sardar Pritam Singh, late Commander-in-Chief, Patiala State. Educated at the Khalsa College, Amritsar; A.-D.-O. and Assistant Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja; Honorary Captain. His hereditary property in land and houses is valued at about three lakhs.

(13) Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Fazl-i-Matin, Faruqi; s. of Maulvi Muhammad Fazl-i-Hakim, formerly a Member of the Council of

Wizarat; grandson of Maulvi Fazl-i-Rahman who rendered conspicuous service to the State and the British Government in the Sikh Wars and held posts of great honour and trust in the time of Maharaja Narindar Singh. Educated at the Mohindar College, Patiala, Magistrate, 1892; Special Sessions Judge to decide the dacoity cases investigated by the Punjab Police, 1900; Nazim of Mahindargarh, 1901; Inspector-General of Registration, 1905. Now permanent as Nazim, but officiates as Judge, Chief Court. Holds joint property with his brother. Khan Bahadur, June 1908.

(14) Sardar Kishan Singh, Jat Sikh, Siddhu; s. of Sardar Bahal Singh. Educated at the Mohindar College, Patiala, and Khalsa College, Amritsar. Superintendent, Guest Department, and Lassi Khana, Hazuri, 1910. Possesses property worth about two lakhs.

(15) Kaikhusru Manak Shah Mistr, Parsi, resident of Bombay. Passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, 1891; Assistant in the Judicial Department, Secretariat, Bombay, 1893; A. D.-O. to His late Highness, 1896. In 1899 Maharaja Rajendra Singh appointed him guardian to his son and heir. On the death of Maharaja Rajendra Singh he was appointed Assistant Guardian to Maharaja Bhupindar Singh. Private Secretary, 1909; Household Minister and Private Secretary, 1911.

(16) Lala Raghbir Chand, Hindu Kayasth, Mathur. Postmaster-General. s. of Lala Ram Chand and grandson of the late Diwan Shugan Chand. Educated at St. Stephen's Mission College, Delhi. Entered State service, 1892; Postmaster-General, Patiala State, 1894. Introduced the Savings Bank system in the State Post Offices in 1905.

(17) Sardar Bahadur Sardar Tara Chand; s. of Lala Girdhari Lal, Mathur, Kayasth, of Delhi. Educated at St. Stephen's Mission High School and St. John's College, Agra. In 1894 he entered the State service as Court Inspector. Superintendent of Police in 1895; Magistrate, Sanour Sub-Division, 1910; Inspector-General of Police and Prisons since July 1912. Owns a part of the village of Kalva in the Patiala Tahsil and a house and garden in the City.

(18) T. L. Vaswani, M.A., s. of Diwan Lila Ram; educated at the Sind College, Karachi; graduate of the Bombay University; Fellow of the Punjab University; some time Vice-President, Christian Mystical Society, London, and President, The Temperance Union, Karachi; Ellis Scholar in English, Bombay University; Professor of English and Philosophy, Metropolitan and City College, Calcutta; Professor, Sind College, Karachi; visited Europe, 1910; delivered addresses in the British Isles and Paris; Principal, Dayal Singh College, Lahore; Principal, Victoria College, Cooch Behar; now Principal, Mohindar College, Patiala. Has published several religious and philosophical works.



## SIMLA HILL STATES.

The Simla Hill States are nineteen in number, with nine petty tributaries. They are all in the political charge of the Deputy Commissioner, Simla, as Superintendent, Hill States. Some of these Rajput States have existed for more than a thousand years. They were apparently too insignificant to arouse the jealousy or attract the avarice of the Delhi Emperors; and they had the wisdom, while fighting freely among themselves, to avoid giving offence to their all-powerful Muhammadan neighbours. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, however, they were invaded by the Gurkhas, called in by one of their number to strengthen himself against a brother Chief in Kangra. The Gurkhas were driven out by the British in 1815 and the Hill Chiefs who had co-operated with their deliverers in the struggle were confirmed in their possessions under British suzerainty.

## BAGHAL.

Baghal lies to the north-west of Simla. Its capital is Arki. The ruling family are Puar Rajputs. After the expulsion of the Gurkhas the Chief was confirmed in possession of his territory by a *sanad* granted in September 1815, under condition of rendering service in time of war. Raja Kishan Singh, grandson of the present Raja, evinced great loyalty on the outbreak of the Mutiny. For the services rendered by him on this occasion he was granted the title of Raja. Baghal ranks fifth among the Simla Hill States in order of precedence. The settlement which began in 1906 was completed in 1908. A land revenue assessment of Rs. 69,500 has been approved by Government.

Raja Bikram Singh was born in 1892 and succeeded his father, the late Raja Dhian Singh, in 1904. He attended the Aitchison College, Lahore, from 1905 to 1908. The administration of the State pending the investiture of the Raja with full powers is being carried on by a Manager. Tika Surendar Singh, born on 14th March 1909, is the heir-apparent. Of the three younger brothers of the Raja, Kanwar Bachittar Singh is working in the State as a Munsif and Magistrate and Kanwars Mohan Singh and Surat Singh are still being educated.

(1) **Mian Ganga Singh**, nephew of the late Raja, holds a jagir of Rs. 1,000.  
Leading men.

(2) **Mian Man Singh**, step-brother of the late Raja; acted as Wazir during the latter's life-time and on his death became first Madar-ul-Maham and afterwards member of the Council of Regency; holds a jagir of the value of Rs. 1,500.

**Raj Bahadur Mian Durga Singh**; appointed Manager of the State 21st November 1916.  
Official.

## BAGHAT.

Baghat lies a few miles south-west of Simla and extends from Solon to Subathu and Kasauli. The house of Baghat, a Rajput family, came originally from Dera Nagri in the Deccan, and acquired the State by conquest. The family name, once Pal, is now Singh. The ruling house has experienced many vicissitudes of fortune. Being an ally of the Bilaspur Raja, Rana Mohindar Singh remained in possession of his territory under the Gurkha rule. He remained loyal to his friends during the Gurkha War, and lost five parganas in consequence, which were made over to Patiala. The remaining three lapsed to the British on the death, in 1839, of Mohindar Singh without issue. In 1842 Lord Ellenborough restored the State to Bije Singh, brother of Mohindar Singh, but in 1849 he died heirless and the State was again escheated. Umed Singh, the Rana's cousin, set up a claim, sent a Vakil to England and employed Mr. Isaac Butt to plead before the Court of Directors. In 1860 Lord Canning recommended the admission of Umed Singh's claim and it was recognised in the following year. But Umed Singh, after 13 years of waiting, only survived the good news a few hours. His son, Dalip Singh,

was installed as Rana at the age of two. Baghat ranks sixth among Simla Hill States.

**Rana Durga Singh**, a Hindu Rajput, born in 1901, succeeded his father, Rana Dalip Singh, C.I.E., on 30th December 1911. He was formally installed on 23rd May 1913 as Rana and during his minority the administration of the State is being conducted by the late Rana's younger brother, Kanwar Amar Singh. The Rana was married to the sister of the Raja of Tehri Garhwal on 28th November 1917. On the outbreak of the war he offered the services of the State to the British Government.

**Kanwar Amar Singh**; Minister in the time of his brother, the late Rana; has been acting as Manager since his death; is also a Jagirdar of the State.

Leading man.

### BALSAN.

Balsan lies about 30 miles east of Simla across the Giri, a tributary of the Jumna. The country is fertile and beautifully wooded with forests of deodar. The Rana is a Rajput and traces his descent from the same family as the Maharaja of Sirmur. The State of Balsan was acquired by conquest and previous to the Gurkha invasion of 1805 was a feudatory of Sirmur. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas the Thakurai of Balsan was granted to Thakur Jograj Singh by a *sanad*, dated 21st September 1815. Jograj Singh lived to the ripe old age of 87. He behaved with conspicuous loyalty in the Mutiny, was created a Rana for his services and was rewarded in open Darbar with a valuable khillat. He was succeeded by Bhup Singh, who died in 1884. Balsan ranks eleventh in order of precedence amongst Simla Hill States.

The present Chief, Rana Bir Singh, is the grandson of Rana Bhup Singh whom he succeeded in 1884. Rana Bir Singh was installed on the 2nd April 1883. He had a son and heir born on the 18th July 1915. The son died on 23rd July 1916, and the heir-apparent is the Rana's brother Mian Attar Singh.

The Chief.

### BASHAHR.

The Rulers of the State are Rajputs and claim descent from Sri Krishna. The present Ruler traces his ancestry back for one hundred and twenty generations. From 1803—1815 Bashahr was in the power of the Gurkhas, but in 1815 they were expelled by the British Government, who granted a *sanad* to Raja Mohindar Singh, confirming him in all his possessions except Rawin, which was transferred to Keonthal to whom it originally belonged, and Kotguru which was retained as a British possession. The country, though the largest in extent of all the Simla Hill States, is sparsely populated and the people are poor. Kaneti and Delath are tributaries of this State. Bashahr ranks second in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States and ninth among Native States in the Punjab.

**Raja Padam Singh**, adopted son of the late Raja Shamsher Singh, was born in 1873 and succeeded on August 5th, 1914. He was installed by the Superintendent, Hill States, at Rampur, on November 13th, 1914. An officer of the Punjab Commission had been appointed Manager in 1911 and this form of administration was continued, Raja Padam Singh being given only limited powers at first. The Manager was, however, eventually withdrawn at the end of November 1917. Tika Devindar Singh, b. 1905, is the heir-apparent and is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

The Chief.

(1) **Mian Narayan Singh**; jagirdar of Kakrola in the Nogli Valley; a direct descendant of Raja Udai Singh, an ancestor of the late Raja Shamsher Singh. The family is greatly respected in the State. Mian Narayan Singh has recently been given the powers of an Honorary Magistrate.

Leading men.

(2) **Thakur Balbir Singh**.—The Karangla family is popularly supposed to be the senior branch of the Kumharsain, Kot Khai and Kaneti families. On



the original partition of the house, the eldest branch settled at Karangla in Bashahr and ruled there for a number of generations. In the time of Raja Kahri Singh, the Thakurs were made tributary to Bashahr. Thakur Gopal Singh was driven from the ancestral seat at the beginning of last century and lived at Koti, in the Rampur Tahsil. His son, Hukm Singh, was banished from the State and lived for some years in Keonthal. Eventually the British Government restored a portion of the family jagirs, which are still held by Balbir Singh, the present head of the family. The Karangla Thakurs undoubtedly exercised independent sway in former times over a considerable portion of the Rampur Tahsil. Their original home is given as Gya and hence the family is known as Gyaru. The interesting settlement of Brahmans at Datnagar is said to be descended from a Brahman who accompanied the early invaders.

(3) **Thakur Gulab Singh of Bharoli.**—This family is connected with the former rulers of Sairi. The usual account is that Mul Chand—the ancestor of the Sairi house—was the son of a Brahman, the mother being the Rani of a Sirmur Raja. A more probable explanation is that the Sairi rulers were a *sartora* or cadet branch of the Sirmur Rajas, who, at one time, held a considerable portion of the Rohru Tahsil. The family appears to have been independent until the time of Sham Chand, when Bashahr assumed suzerainty. Sham Chand had two sons, Gokal and Sup Ram. Gokal was the elder, but the people would not recognise him and he was given a jagir in Bharoli whilst Sup Ram continued to rule in Sairi as a tributary of Bashahr. As usual, the latter State gradually assumed full powers and as the Sairi branch is now extinct the only jagir held by the family is enjoyed by the Bharoli branch.

(4) **Thakur Madan Singh**; belongs to the Tikri family, petty Thakurs who at one time ruled over the territory at the head of the Pabar Valley. They give Garhwal as their original home and claim relationship with the Garhwal rulers, which, however, does not appear to be admitted by the latter. From Garhwal they assert that they first went to Kamru, in the Baspa Valley. Kamru is the ancient seat of the Bashahr family, and the Tikri Thakurs can only have lived there as dependents of the Bashahr Rajas. The latter appear to have driven them out and they then crossed the central chain of the Himalayas to the Pabar Valley. This did not then form part of the Bashahr State, so the Thakurs were able to set up an independent kingdom, over which they ruled until Bashahr advancing from the south and west—not from Kamru—reduced them to submission and gradually absorbed their territories.

(5) **Negi Dharm Sain of Powari**, in the Chini Tahsil; head of the Powari family. In the time of Tikkam Das the family partially split up, Tikkam Das himself settling at Phunja in the Rampur Tahsil. The head of this branch is Negi Lachmi Shankar Das, now a Naib Tahsildar in the State. Dharm Sain has so far no heir, and the branches seem likely to become reunited in the person of Lachmi Shankar Das.

(6) **Shama Nand** is the head of the Kuhal family, and is a Naib Tahsildar in the State.

### BHAJJJ.

Bhajji lies on the left bank of the Sutlej, due north of Simla. The founder of the house came from Kangra and acquired possession of the State by conquest. When the Gurkhas overran the country between 1803 and 1815 and were expelled by the British Government, the Rana of Bhajji, Rudar Pal, was confirmed in possession of the State by a *sanad* under the usual conditions of rendering service in time of war. Bhajji ranks ninth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States.

**Rana Birpal**; born on the 19th April 1906; succeeded his father, Rana Durga Singh, on the 9th May 1913. He is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. The administration of the State is in the hands of a Council of four members. The Rana was formally installed on the *gaddi* on the 22nd February 1913.

The Chief.

(1) **Kanwar Parmatma Singh** ; second brother of the late Rana ; formerly Wazir of the State, holding a jagir of Rs. 700. This has now been confiscated and he receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 68.

(2) **Kanwar Bijal Singh** ; third brother of the late Rana ; holds a jagir of the value of Rs. 600 ; has served the State in a number of administrative posts.

(1) **Lala Upadhyay Uma Datt** ; President of the Council ; head of a family which is said to have supplied the hereditary priest to the Chief's family for forty-nine generations ; holds a *muafi* of Rs. 110 and has been Wazir of the State for the last 17 years.

(2) **Lala Badri Dat** ; second member of the Council ; had been Bakhshi of the State for about 26 years. His family is said to have settled in the State about 200 years ago.

(3) **Pandit Sabarnu Ram** ; third member of the Council ; previously Kotwal in the State ; comes of an old family in the State.

(4) **Lala Salig Ram** ; fourth member of the Council ; came from the Kangra District some 20 years ago, and has since been serving the State in various capacities.

#### BIJA.

The present Chief, **Thakur Puran Chand**, born in 1896, is the son of Thakur Udai Chand whom he succeeded in 1905, being formally installed by the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, on the 22nd January 1918. He has a son born on the 21st March 1916.

**Lala Salig Ram** ; clerk in the office of Superintendent, Hill States, Simla ; appointed Manager, July 1917.

#### BILASPUR.

Bilaspur, the capital of the State, is situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, about 30 miles above Rupar. The Rajas of Bilaspur claim descent from the Rajput rulers of Chanderi in Gwalior. Harihar Chand came on a pilgrimage many centuries ago to Jwalamukhi, a sacred place near Kangra, and was slain in battle against the Kangra Chief. One of his sons took possession of Chamba ; another carved out a principality for himself in Kumaon ; while a third, Bir Chand, founded the State of Bilaspur. Ajit Chand, twelfth in descent from Bir Chand, conquered Nalagarh and gave it to his brother, Suchet Chand, from whom the present ruling family of Hindur is descended. Nine years previous to the Gurkha invasion most of the Cis-Sutlej Kahlur lands had passed into the possession of Raja Ram Saran of Hindur. The Gurkhas expelled the conquerors and restored Kahlur to the rightful owner, Raja Maha Chand. He refused to co-operate with the British against the Gurkhas, but was eventually allowed to retain possession of his territories, and a *sanad* was granted to him in 1815 confirming him in possession of them under the obligation of supplying troops and transport in time of war and making good roads throughout his State. He was succeeded by his son who died childless in 1836, and the State was given to Jagat Chand, a collateral. A rebellion resulted, which was only put down by the advance of British troops. For services rendered during the Mutiny, Raja Hira Chand was given a salute of 7 guns, subsequently increased to 11. Bilaspur ranks first in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States and eighth among Native States of the Punjab.

**Raja Sir Bije Chand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.** ; succeeded his father, Raja Amar Chand, in 1889, being then about 16 years of age. During his minority the State was under a Council of Regency. He was invested with full powers in 1893. His administration was at first satisfactory but after some years deteriorated. Affairs reached a climax in 1901-02 and eventually the Raja was deprived of his powers as a Ruling Chief and the administration of the State was placed in the hands of a Manager appointed by Government. In May

1908, however, the Raja who had been living at Benares was permitted to return to his State under certain prescribed conditions. He received the O.S.I. at the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. He was created a K.O.I.E. on 4th June 1917 in recognition of his services in connection with the war and on 6th August 1918 was appointed an Honorary Captain and attached to the 41st Dogras. Tika Anand Chand, born on the 26th January 1913, is the heir-apparent.

The Raja has recently, with the approval of Government, abolished the Council which assisted him in the administration of his State, and has appointed Mr. Hardayal Singh as his Wazir.

The jagirs in this State are seldom held by individuals, but represent grants made as much as 150 years ago by various Leading men. Rajas to support their youngersons. As might be expected the individual holdings in many cases have become very minute. The jagirdars are known by the name of the Raja who made the grant, for example, the Amir Chandia Mians are descended from Raja Amir Chand (1692—1738). Three of their joint jagirs situated at Bargaon, Raghunathpur and Rampur are worth, respectively, about Rs. 2,500, Rs. 6,500 and Rs. 4,000.

Mian Sahib Singh and Sohan Singh; step-son and step-brother of the Raja; hold jagirs of the value of Rs. 4,500 and Rs. 3,500.

(1) Mr. Hardayal Singh, B.A., LL.B; formerly Vice-President of the State Council; now Wazir.  
Officials.

(2) Rawat Gusaun Mal; Superintendent of Police in the State since his retirement from British service as Deputy Inspector 11 years ago.

(3) Mian Tulsi Singh; a Rajput of the Hoshiarpur District; has been Revenue officer in the State since 1907.

#### DARKOTI.

The late Chief, Rana Ramsaran Singh, was born in 1849. He was the son of Rana Ram Singh whom he succeeded on 15th October 1883. He died on 24th September 1918. His son, Tika Raghunath Singh, born in 1888, has not yet been installed.

#### DHADI.

The Chief is a tributary of Jubbal. The present Chief, Thakur Dharm Singh, is the son of Thakur Bir Singh and was installed on 16th October 1905. He has a son, born on 19th August 1905

#### DELATH.

Delath, a tributary of Bashahr, is a very small State on the border of Bashahr and the Kotgarh tract of British territory. The origin of the Delath family is traced by them to the same family as the Kaneti and Karangla families. The Delath family claim that their original home was Baroda, and that their name Gyarua is a corruption of Gaekwar and has no connection with Gaya. They further state that the Datnagar Brahmans are descended from one of the brothers who became a Brahman. This version gives six brothers, Karangla, Kaneti, Kumharsain, Kot Khai, Delath and the Datnagar Brahman.

Thakur Narendra Singh was born in 1854 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 4th December 1884. The heir to the *gaddi* is the Tika Sahib Devi Singh, who himself has a son, Sher Singh, born in 1900.  
The Chief.

#### DHAMI.

The house is Rajput. The Rana's ancestor fled from Rajpura near Patiala and settled at Dhami when Muhammand of Ghor invaded India in the 12th century. The State was originally a feudatory of Bilaspur, but was made independent by the British by a *sanad*, dated 4th September 1815. This *sanad* was granted to Rana Gobardhan Singh, a boy of 12, who at that age fought under General Ochterlony against the Gurkhas. His loyal services during the Mutiny were acknowledged by a remission of half of the State

tribute of Rs. 720 for his lifetime. His son, Fateh Singh, succeeded in 1867 and in 1880 he also received a remission of half his annual tribute. Fateh Singh died in 1894. The settlement of the State was completed in 1916-17. Dhami ranks twelfth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States.

**Rana Hira Singh**, born on the 5th August 1876, succeeded on the 2nd June 1894. He was made a C.I.E. on the 1st May 1918. The heir-apparent is Tika Dalip Singh, born on the 6th November 1908.

### GHUND.

The State is a tributary of Keonthal. **Thakur Ranjit Singh**, Chief of Ghund, is the son of Thakur Kishan Singh, whom he succeeded in 1907. He was born in 1892. He has a son, born on 25th August 1911.

### JUBBAL.

The Jubbāl State lies east of Simla between Sirmur and Rampur Bashahr. The Jubbāl Rana is a Rajput and claims descent from the original ruling family of Sirmur which preceded the present dynasty. The tradition is that the old Sirmur Raja presented one of his wives, as a religious act, to a Brahman of local renown. In the Brahman's house were born of this lady three sons, who founded the Hill Chiefships of Jubbāl, Rawin and Sairi. The Jubbāl State was originally a tributary of Sirmur, but after the Gurkha War it was made independent and in 1815 Rana Puran Chand was granted a *sanad*. He proved a bad ruler and was required to abdicate in 1832, receiving a maintenance allowance of Rs. 4,400 per annum. He afterwards applied to be restored to his possessions and this was sanctioned in 1840; but he died before effect could be given to the orders passed in his favour. His son, Karam Chand, was appointed Rana in 1854. Jubbāl ranks seventh in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States. The Chief is not entitled to pay a formal visit to the Viceroy, but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during His Excellency's term of office.

**Raja Bhagat Chand**; born in 1888; is the half-brother of the late Rana Gyan Chand, and succeeded as Rana on the latter's death in April 1910. Tika Digbijaya Chand, born on the 5th April 1913, is the heir-apparent. The title of Raja was conferred on the Chief of Jubbāl as an hereditary distinction on 1st January 1918.

The only two jagirdars of importance are **Kanwar Ishwari Singh**, younger brother of the Raja, who left the Aitchison College, Lahore, in 1913; and **Mahant Dwarka Das**, Chela of Mahant Ratan Das of the shrine of Sri Gul on the Chor mountain.

**Munshi Hari Singh**, Settlement Naib Tahsildar, succeeded Mian Sher Singh as Wazir of the State in July 1917.

### KEONTHAL.

Subordinate to the Raja of Keonthal are the five petty States of Koti, Theog, Madhan, Ghund and Ratesh, each paying a small annual tribute, though in many respects practically independent.

The State has been held by the present ruling family for many generations. The family is Rajput and the family suffix is Sen. They suffered by the Gurkha invasion early in last century in common with other Hill Chiefs. Sansar Sen, great-grandfather of the present Raja, was born in exile at Suket, where his father took refuge, but was brought back by the British in 1814. As the Keonthal Chief refused to pay a contribution towards the expenses of the war, and had given no assistance to General Ochterlony in men or supplies, a portion of his territories was taken away and made over to Patiala.

In 1830 the present station of Simla was formed by the acquisition of portions of Keonthal and Patiala. Twelve villages of the former State assessed at Rs. 937 were taken in exchange for the Pargana of Rawin, yielding annually

Rs. 1,289, which had been retained as likely to be of use strategically. Rana Sansar Sen behaved loyally in the Mutiny, and the title of Raja was conferred upon him. He was succeeded in 1862 by his son, Mahendra Sen, who died in 1882. The late Chief, Raja Bijē Sen, grandson of the latter, was installed in 1901.

The Keonthal family is connected by marriage with the Dhami Rana, the Raja of Khairagadh in Oudh and the Raja of Sirnūr.

Keonthal ranks fourth among the Simla Hill States and twelfth among Native States in the Punjab. The Raja is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

**Raja Hamendar Sen** ; born on the 21st January 1905 ; succeeded his father, the late Raja Bijē Sen, on the latter's death in February 1916. Raja Hamendar Sen is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. During his minority the administration is being carried on by a Manager appointed by Government. Two daughters of the late Raja Bijē Sen were married in February 1916 to His Highness the Raja of Tehri-Garhwal, and the youngest daughter to the Tika of Vizianagram.

**Kanwar Mohan Singh** ; uncle of the present Raja ; is Tahsildar, 1st Class Magistrate and Treasury Officer of the State.  
Leading man.

**Mian Sher Singh** ; formerly a Tahsildar in Kangra ; was Manager in Kumharsain and Bhagat, and latterly in Jubbal ; now Manager in Keonthal.  
Official.

#### KANETI.

The State is a tributary of Bashahr. Thakur Amog Chand was born in 1891 and from October 1905 to June 1909 was educated at the Aitchison College in Lahore. The heir-apparent was born in 1917.

The Kaneti State is entirely independent of Bashahr, save for the payment of an annual tribute of Rs. 900. The Kaneti family is supposed to represent the descendants of one of four brothers, the other three brothers having founded the Karangla, Kumharsain and Kot Khai families. Kaneti became tributary to Bashahr in the time of Raja Mohindar Singh.

#### KOTI.

The State is a tributary of Keonthal. The present Chief, Raja Raghubir Chand, was born in 1865. He is the son of Rana Bishan Chand and was installed on 10th July 1891. He has a son, born on 22nd April 1898.

#### KUMHARSAIN.

The Kumharsain territory lies on the left bank of the Sutlej, immediately below Kotguru and north of Narkanda. The founder of this dynasty, Kirat Singh, came from Gaya about 1000 A. D. and acquired the State by conquest. This State was formerly a tributary of Bashahr but after the Gurkha War a *sanad* of independence was granted to Rana Kahar Singh in 1816, with the condition attached of rendering feudal service to the paramount power. On his death in 1839 leaving no direct heirs, his estates lapsed to the British Government but were restored to a collateral, Pritam Singh. This Chief behaved loyally in the First Sikh War, crossing the Sutlej at the head of 300 men and laying successful siege to the Kulu Fort of Srigarh. Pritam Singh died in 1858 and was succeeded by Rana Bhāwani Singh who ruled for 16 years and was in his turn succeeded by Rana Hira Singh on the 12th November 1874. The Thakurais of Balsan, Bharauli and Madhan were at one time feudatory to Kumharsain but were made independent by General Ochterlony in 1815. Kumharsain ranks eighth among the Simla Hill States.

**Rana Vldyadhar Singh** ; born in 1895 ; succeeded on the death of his father, Rana Hira Singh, in August 1914. He was installed on the 12th November 1915 and invested with powers of Manager on certain conditions in 1917. The Rana married a lady of Bhajji in 1913 who died in 1917 leaving no surviving children. The  
The Chief.

Rana was married to a sister of the Raja of Baghal on the 1st February 1918.

The leading jagirdars in the State are Mians Baldeo Singh and Narayan Singh. The former is nephew, the latter a Leading men. *sarlora* son of the late Rana.

### KUNIHAR.

The present Chief, Thakur Hardeo Singh, was born in 1898. He is the son of Thakur Tegh Singh and was installed on the 7th October 1905. He has no son and the heir to the *gaddi* is his brother, Gopal Singh.

### KUTHAR.

The present Chief, Rana Jagjit Chand, was born in 1887. He is the son of Rana Jai Chand and was installed on the 19th April 1896. He has a son and heir, Tika Kishan Chand, born on the 23rd August 1905.

### MADHAN.

The State is a tributary of Keonthal. The present Chief, Thakur Randhir Chand, born in 1887, is the son of Thakur Bishan Chand, whom he succeeded on 31st December 1905. He has no son and the heir is his brother, Mian Udham Singh.

### MAILOG.

The State lies about thirty miles south-west of Simla, at the foot of the Kasauli hill, between Nalagarh and Kuthar. The ruling house is Rajput. The founder of the family came from Ajudhya and settled at Bhowana. After vicissitudes of fortune, the Thakur settled at Pata, which has been the capital of the State for 21 generations. The State was held by the Gurkhas from 1803 to 1815, and on their expulsion by the British a *sanad*, dated 4th September 1815, confirmed the Thakur in the possession of his territory on the usual conditions of rendering service in time of war. Sansar Chand, to whom the *sanad* was granted, died in 1849 and was succeeded by Dalip Chand who died in 1880. He was succeeded by Thakur Raghunath Chand who was granted the title of Rana as a personal distinction. Mailog ranks tenth among the Simla Hill States. The Chief is not entitled to pay a formal visit to the Viceroy, but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during His Excellency's term of office.

Thakur Durga Chand; born on April 5th 1898; succeeded on the death of his father, Rana Raghunath Chand, in September 1902. He is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. The State is administered by a Manager.

### MANGAL.

The present Chief, Rana Tilok Singh, born in 1859, is the son of Rana Jit Singh whom he succeeded in 1892. He has a son, Tika Sheo Singh, born in 1888.

### NALAGARH.

The State is bounded on the north by Bilaspur, on the south and west by the Ambala District and on the east by Baghal, Mailog and Patiala. Nalagarh, a thriving town, some miles north-east of Rupar, is the capital.

The Chiefs of Hindur and Kahlur trace their origin to a common ancestor, a Chandel Rajput from Garh Ohanderi. Nalagarh was conquered by the Raja of Kahlur (Bilaspur) who bestowed it on his brother, Ajai Chand, from whom the present family is descended. Raja Ram Saran Singh greatly extended his possessions by conquest, but his power was broken and his country taken by the Gurkhas in 1803. When the Gurkhas were driven out by the British in 1815 Raja Ram Saran Singh, who had behaved with consistent loyalty to the British throughout the war, was granted a *sanad* which confirmed him in his possessions, but he refused to take over the districts which he himself had conquered and annexed before the Gurkha invasion. Nalagarh ranks third in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States and eleventh amongst Native States in the Punjab.

**Raja Jogendra Singh**, who was born in 1870, was recognised as Chief on the death of his brother, **Raja Isri Singh**, in September 1911. The Council of Regency was abolished in December 1914 when **Chaudhri Ramji Lal**, Naib-Tahsildar, was appointed Wazir and the Raja was permitted to exercise the powers of a Ruling Chief subject, till the extinction of the State debt, to the control of the Superintendent, Hill States.

The four chief jagirdars in the State are **Mians Bhagwan Singh** and **Udham Singh**, representatives of the *sartora* Leading men. families of previous Rajas, and **Mians Rode Singh** and **Shyam Singh** who are relatives of the present Raja. All these hold jointly with the other members of their families.

**Lala Ramji Lal** ; Wazir since January 1915.

Official.

### **RATESH.**

The State is a tributary of Keonthal. The Chief, **Thakur Hira Singh**, was born in 1869. He is a son of **Thakur Ram Singh**, whom he succeeded in 1891. The heir is **Tika Shamsheer Singh**, who was born in 1897.

### **RAWIN.**

The State is a tributary of Jubbal. The present Chief, **Thakur Kadir Singh**, is the son of **Thakur Dhian Singh** and was installed on 18th August 1904. He has a son and heir born on 24th September 1906.

### **SANGRI.**

**Rai Hira Singh**, Chief of Sangri ; is the son of **Jagat Singh**, also known as **Jhagar Singh**, and was born in 1849. He resides mainly at Dalash in Kulu where his ancestors were formerly Ruling Chiefs. He has a son, born on 27th November 1906.

### **THAROCH.**

The present Chief, **Thakur Surat Singh**, born in 1887, is the son of **Thakur Kidar Singh** and was installed on the 14th July 1902. He has a son, born on the 29th September 1905.

### **THEOG.**

The State is a tributary of Keonthal. The Chief, **Thakur Padam Chand**, born in 1886, is the son of **Thakur Shamsheer Chand**, whom he succeeded in 1909. The heir is **Gopal Chand**, who was born on 30th November 1904.



## WESTERN TIBET.

The country known as Western Tibet practically coincides with the administrative province of Narsi Khorsum, situated at the extreme west of Tibet and bounded on the north by the Kuenlun mountains, on the west by Ladakh, Spiti and Bashahr, and on the south by Tehri-Garhwal, Almora and Nepal. On the east there is no fixed boundary: the province ends somewhere near the 82nd parallel of longitude, at the limits of the basins of the Sutlej and the Indus. Within these boundaries is included an area of nearly 60,000 square miles. The southern and western portions lie in the Sutlej basin, the middle portion in the Indus basin, while in the north is the great lake district of Rudok and Changthan, the latter a barren uninhabited waste whose altitude is, on the average, over 16,000 feet. The province is administered by two Garpons acting together, laymen appointed from Lhasa for a term of years and exercising almost complete powers within the province except in the districts attached to the monasteries of Tooling, Tashigong and Darchan. Their head-quarters are at Gargunsa, a village in the valley of Gartanchu; but from the end of July to the end of October they live at Garyarsa or Gartok, some 34 miles upstream.

The province of Narsi Khorsum is composed of a number of districts, generally administered by Jongpons (district officers) or Ponbos. Seven of these districts lie in the Sutlej basin. Chaprang occupies the south-west corner of the province and is governed by a Jongpon appointed from Lhasa, who usually resides at Shangtsi, with a deputy at Chaprang. Bashahri and Garhwali traders visit this district, which is of little commercial importance. The Daba Jong, the smallest district in Western Tibet, lies east of Chaprang, while that of Purang-Taklakot is situated on the Almora border and is thus on the highway between the United Provinces and the great wool country lying to the east of the Manasarowar lake. The district of Barka is administered by a Tarjum, or stage officer, who is also the Chief Magistrate of Gyanima. The importance of his charge is derived from the trade mart at Gyanima. In this same basin lies the monastery of Tooling, whose Khanpo, or abbot, is perhaps the most important personage in Western Tibet. He ranks with the senior Garpon and acknowledges only the supreme power at Lhasa. A Khanpo is appointed every three years from among the residents of Lhasa or its neighbourhood, and the post has been described as the archbishopric of Western Tibet. The Dashok of Darchan administers a small territory near Mount Kailas and several important monasteries. To the north of Chaprang is the small district of Chhumurti, in which the executive authority is exercised by a Ponbo, who holds office by inheritance.

In the Indus valley there are five districts. That of the Garpons consists of small scattered tracts in the valley of the Indus and Gartanchu and includes Gartok and Gargunsa, Langmer, where there is a borax mine, and Demchok. The Tashigong District contains the monastery of that name and is administered by an abbot, a native of Western Tibet, who is independent of the Garpons but subordinate to the Khanpo of Tooling. Namru, a small area in the Gartanchu valley, is under the authority of an hereditary Ponbo, who holds in jagir the villages of Namru, Marla, Yarsa Jai and Tiyak. The Chocho District, also under a Ponbo, comprises the whole valley of the Langechu from its source to the Indus, while the Bongba District, the largest of the areas administered by hereditary Ponbos, is said to include the basin of the Indus from its source to Giamchu.

In the northern lake district lie the districts of Rudok and Rundor and the goldfields. Rudok is the largest of the districts of Western Tibet and is governed by a Jongpon, who is a Lama appointed from Lhasa. The district is visited annually by Ladakhi, Lahauli and Bashahri traders, who are not infrequently subjected to unauthorised taxation. Rundor, a small area inside the boundaries of Rudok, has only within the last 40 or 50 years been inhabited, and is administered by a Deba or Ponbo. A Serpon, appointed from Lhasa, superintends the goldfields, which lie in the Rudok District.

The only other official of importance is the Zarang Ruphan, who is the Chief Militia Officer of Western Tibet. The office is hereditary.



*British Trade Agency, Western Tibet.*—The British Trade Agent is Rai Sahib Devi Das, an inhabitant of Kotgarh in the Simla District, formerly a clerk in the Simla District office and afterwards a Naib-Tahsildar in the Chini Taksil, Bashahr State. Devi Das was appointed Trade Agent on 4th December 1911 and received the title of Rai Sahib on 1st January 1915.

The Trade Agent resides in the winter at Poo, in the Bashahr State, on the borders of Western Tibet, and in the summer months tours throughout Western Tibet, visiting all the trade marts and safeguarding the interests of traders from India. Small grievances are often disposed of on the spot by the Agent's influence with the local officials, while more serious matters are brought to the notice of Government. The relations of the present Agent with the Tibetan officials and people are cordial, and the traders' interests appear to be adequately protected.

